RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 220- BOMBAY. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	15 Sept
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5345	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 Sept.
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	23 ,,	7 Oct
Sydney Maru ..	4,105	28 ,,	12 ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	5,863	9th Oct	23rd ,,
Celebes Maru ..	5,863	24th ,,	7th Nov.

x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
18 Sept.	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,837
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	16,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £62.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,268

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	Straits China & Japan
	connectig at Colombo with	
	MOLDAVIA ..	For Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
17th Sept.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
20th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
22nd ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
29th ,,	KABADARA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 2307.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:

BRANCH SECRETARY.

Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Khetwad Main Road GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY TEACHER for a Day School near Bombay. Salary Rs. 40 and all found. Apply to Box No. 1812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3750

WANTED—WHOLESALE INDENTING AGENTS to book orders for our fancy silk cloths, sarees, etc., for terms apply to JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Ludhiana.
A R3748

WANTED—SPARE TIME SECRETARIES. No security. Enclose stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND, Naiwara, Delhi.
A R3753

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas Stamp. Apply to: MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3747

WANTED—A First Class ARMATURE WINDER (A.C. and D.C.). Pay 100—120. Apply to Box No. 1813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3751

WANTED—A very good WEAVING MASTER, an ENGINEER, a DYEING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Applicants must be well-versed in the lines. Apply stating terms with testimonials and date of joining to Box No. 1811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3749

WANTED—3 BRANCH SECRETARIES for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras including the Native States (who has good influence and experience in Insurance business), on a monthly salary of Rs. 200 plus 100 with good prospectus, excluding the office establishment and building rent. Selected candidate must undergo training in the Head Office for one month. None but those, who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 2,000 need apply for further particulars to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., (Comprising the Live Stock Compensation Bureau) Mysore.
A 27314

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wadowa Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

"DESMO"—The only English LICENSE HOLDERS, Rupees two only. HOMEE & CO., Kothari Building, Pydhownie.
JA R3742

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR Manganese-Dioxide, almost free from iron, red brown black oxides mineral dry paints and mica waste. Please write to FOUJDAR BROTHERS, Nagpur City.
T R 3752

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees one hundred and fifty per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1926, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 11th October, 1926, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders at the close of business on the 24th September, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27th September, 1926, to 2nd October, 1926, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company, Limited.
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th September, 1926.
27327

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees sixty per share (free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares for the year ending 31st December, 1926, has been declared and will be paid on and after 11th October, 1926, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of the share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders at the close of business on the 24th September, 1926.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27th September, 1926, to 2nd October, 1926, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Limited.
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 15th September, 1926.
27328

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that from 15th September, 1926, the siding at Bhamburda has been opened for traffic in horses, cattle, motors and machinery to and from the Agricultural Show at Bhamburda only.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay.
15-9-1926. 27326

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of September, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed:—

I. "That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by substituting the name 'Jamshedpur in the Province of Bihar and Orissa' for the name 'Bombay' in the second paragraph thereof."

II. "That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—
(a) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 54:—
"54. There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the transfer or transmission of any number of shares to the same party, the sum of as. 4 per share subject on any one such transfer or transmission to a minimum charge of Re. 1 and to such maximum as shall from time to time be determined by the Directors."
(b) In Article 68 the word "Patna" shall be substituted for the word "Bombay."
(c) In Article 80 the words "in Bombay" shall be omitted.
(d) In Article 85 the words "In Bombay" shall be omitted.
(e) In Article 88 the words "in Bombay" shall be omitted.
(f) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 111:—
"111. The qualification of every Director of the Company (other than the ex-officio Director, Special Director and the Debenture Director) shall be the holding of 50 shares in the Company. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification."
(g) In Article 166 the word "Patna" shall be substituted for the word "Bombay."

The alteration of Articles 68, 80, 85, 88 and 166 as aforesaid shall not take effect until and unless the Special Resolution altering the provisions of the Memorandum of Association by changing the Registered Office of the Company from Bombay to Jamshedpur in the Province of Bihar and Orissa is confirmed by the Court.

Should the abovenamed Resolutions or either of them be passed by the requisite majority they or it will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions or Resolution respectively to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1926, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions or Resolution as Special Resolutions or Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1926.
27321

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February, 1926, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Thirty-third Annual General Meeting held on the 15th September, 1926, is made payable on and after TUESDAY, the 21st September, 1926, (MONDAY, the 20th September, 1926, having been declared a holiday) at the Registered Office of the Company, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 3rd September, 1926.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Registered Office:
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
15th September, 1926.
27324

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s. s. "HAMBURG MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th of September from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor, will be attending Docks on every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver
On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2432 of 1924.
ROWJI SOJPAL and another. ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHOMEDALLI ESOOFALLI & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 5 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate lying and being at De Lisle Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bills (but which may turn out to be more or less under the title-deeds in respect of the said property) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201, 202 and New No. 13725, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3443 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon bearing F Ward Nos. 7112(1), 7112(2), 7112(3), 7112(4), 7112(5). 7112(6) and 7112(7) and Street Nos. 47, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the West by the said De Lisle Road; on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Khambatta on or towards the North by the property of Dazdu Vithoji Khande.

For Further Particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants 3 to 13 abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
27251

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai DAHI, wife of Hira Parbat of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai MULIBAI, widow of Hira Parbat of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) .....

The 7th day of September, 1926.
MR. RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Petitioner's Attorney.
27329

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. BALUBHAI B. MAZMUNDAR, who was a Job-contractor in the "Bombay Chronicle" Press for several months, has disappeared, without notice to our office and his whereabouts are not traceable.

Notice is hereby given to the customers who had given orders for Job-printing to the said Mr. Balubhai B. Mazmundar that no payments should be made in respect of the job work done to the said Mr. Balubhai B Mazmundar, as accounts have not been adjusted by him, before his disappearance.

All customers are requested to make payments to the Receiver of the Indian Newspaper Co., appointed by the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and necessary receipts will be passed by him.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1926.

(Sd.) S. D. BHEDWAR,
Receiver
On behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2432 of 1924.
ROWJI SOJPAL and another. ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHOMEDALLI ESOOFALLI & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 5 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate lying and being at De Lisle Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bills (but which may turn out to be more or less under the title-deeds in respect of the said property) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201, 202 and New No. 13725, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3443 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon bearing F Ward Nos. 7112(1), 7112(2), 7112(3), 7112(4), 7112(5). 7112(6) and 7112(7) and Street Nos. 47, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the West by the said De Lisle Road; on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Khambatta on or towards the North by the property of Dazdu Vithoji Khande.

For Further Particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants 3 to 13 abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
27251

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Bai DAHI, wife of Hira Parbat of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai MULIBAI, widow of Hira Parbat of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) .....

The 7th day of September, 1926.
MR. RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Petitioner's Attorney.
27329

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND and GREEN will be CLOSED to the public on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th and 18th September, 1926.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMSHED M. DOCTOR,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
27323

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1611 of 1922.

(1) JIVRAJ SHAMJI, and (2) KHIMJI SHAMJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, landed Proprietors, residing at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) UMERSEY NAGSEY, (2) DHANJI NAGSEY, (3) HIRABAI, widow of Bhawanji Nagsey, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Landed Proprietors, residing at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (4) NANCHAND KHETSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulnath Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (5) TOPANDAS WASSIAMULL, (6) GANGARAM TILLOCKCHAND, (7) DOLUMULL NANUMULL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (8) RATANCHAND DIPCHAND, (9) AMRA DIPCHAND, (10) SOBHAGCHAND DIPCHAND, (11) HEMRAJ DIPCHAND, Trading under the name and firm of Ratanchand Dipchand and Co. (12) NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA (13) LALJI SHIVJI, (14) HIRJI SHIVJI, (15) DULATCHAND AMICHAND, (16) SITABCHAND AMICHAND, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (17) BAI KESAR, widow of Purshottam Morarji, (18) CHAPSEY JIWANDAS, (19) DWARKADAS TRICUMDAS, trustees of the Estate of Bai Kesar, widow of Purshottam Morarji, (20) COOVERJI KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (21) KRISHNARAO RAMJI DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1925, and Decree, dated 1st April, 1926, made in Suits Nos. 1611 of 1922 and 305 of 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the Premises on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, 1926, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises situated at Doongri Cooly Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1061 and formerly Street Nos. 453 and 457 and now 209-211 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Narsey Rowji and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Ismail Khandwani.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Chinch Bunder Fourth Row in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1078 (2) and formerly Street Nos. 34-40 and now 209-211 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Pudmi Collin and on or towards the South by the property of Shah Shivji Velji.

Both properties, admeasuring about 542-1/3 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in the New Land Survey Register as admeasuring 504 square yards) and Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 826-828-1208 and New No. 6565, Old Survey No. 107-118 and New Survey No. 2699 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1706 of the Mandvi Division

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27307

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHANTILAL F. SHAH, has sold to our clients RANE, LIMITED, last month (August 1926) the business carried on by him under the name and style of Hind Automobiles, together with all the stock-in-trade, furniture and Good-will of the said business, and has given possession of the said business to our clients.

All liabilities of the said business of the Hind Automobiles prior to and up to the date of the sale thereof to our clients shall be paid and discharged by Mr. Shantilal F. Shah, and our clients are not liable for the same.

VIJAYAKAR & VAZKAR,
Vakils for Rane, Ltd.,
119, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 27322

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of HARI RAGHUNATH PITKAR, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Audit Office, G.I.P. Railway at the time of his death residing at Trimbak Vaidyas Wadi, Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

KESHAV HARI PITKAR and RAMCHANDRA HARI PITKAR, both of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, the former a Clerk in the G.I.P. Railway and the latter a student, residing at Trimbak Vaidyas Wadi, Thakurdwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 2nd day of September, 1926.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27320

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Application No. 855/1926
In 2868 7-9-26.
No. 2887 15-9-26.

SUIT NO. 1070 OF 1922.

Messrs. R. P. SHROFF AND SONS, a firm of Share and Exchange Brokers, carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
GOKALDAS DAMODER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,
GOKALDAS DAMODER,
The Defendant abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 23rd day of September, 1926, at 11 in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 6th day of August, 1925, in the above suit,

Dated this 11th day of August, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
27325 Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1697 of 1926.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

KAIKHOBAD SORABJI KATRAK, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, (2) RAFIEUDDIN FAREIDIN MUNSHI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Colaba, without the Fort ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) MAHOMED ISHAQ GOUSKHAN, (2) RAZAK GOUSKHAN, (3) ABBAS GOUSKHAN, (4) HAFIZA BEGUM, widow of Gouskhan Rasulkhan Desai, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the heirs and legal representatives of Sirdar Gouskhan Desai, residing at Belgaum ..... Defendants.

To,

The DEFENDANTS 1, 2, and 3 abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit in the High Court against you claiming on account of the management by the deceased Sirdar Gouskhan Desai of the trust funds income and accumulations mentioned in the Plaint, order for delivery to the Plaintiffs of the war bonds or their substitutes and investments of accumulations of income together with all papers accounts relating to the said Trust funds ascertainment and declaration of the amount, if any, due by the deceased Sirdar Gouskhan Desai to the said Trust and directions to the defendants for payment to the Plaintiffs of the said sum so found due to the extent of the estate of the said deceased in their hands declaration of a first charge for the amount so found due on the estate left by the said deceased for Receiver of the Trust funds and contents of the safe and papers etc. mentioned in the Plaint and for injunction restraining the defendants from alienating or otherwise disposing of the estate of the said Sirdar Gouskhan Desai and for all further accounts and directions and costs and that the said court has fixed the 28th day of September, 1926 at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) for the hearing of the said suit.

ANDRADE AND CUNHA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 217 BALES COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS OF DIFFERENT MILLS SUCH AS DHOOTIES, T. CLOTH, CHADDER, KHADI-CHADDER, LONG-CLOTH, COLOURED DRILL, SHIRTINGS, SADI, SUSHI, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at "F" Shed (Chapra), Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the abovementioned damaged Cargoes landed ex. s. s. "Gazana."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF HING, CAMPHOR, 27 BUNDLES CLOVES, 4 BALES DURRIES, 40 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER, MILL STORES, PICKINGS BANDS, KISMIS, CUMINSEEDS, SUGAR-CANDY, ALUBUKHAR, CANVAS AND TWINE, 26 BUNDLES HARDWARE, SALTPETRE, LEATHER WASHERS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at "F" Shed (Chapra), Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the abovementioned damaged Cargoes landed ex. s. s. "Gazana."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions frm N. H. Moos, Esqr., Guardian (Jayabai and Krishnabai, Minors) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Mr. Khimjee Assur Virji's House, Mint Road Fort, near General Post Office a lot of valuable household furniture:—

Consisting of Chesterfield Sofas and easy chairs, tables, arm and without arm chairs, Roll Top Office Table, Panel and Mirror door almyrahs, large carpet, figures and statues under glass cases, revolving chair, hatstands, flower vases, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT MAHIM AND VARSOWA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4992 of 1922 (Jamilabibi vs. Aminabibi and ors), Messrs BENNETT & COY. will sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties at the respective premises:—

On THURSDAY, the 28th Proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of pension and tax land called Tareswar Oart situate at Mahim on the West side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway admeasuring about 4558.50 square yards bearing Collectors old No. 206 new No. 144 New Survey No. 1/166 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5578/79 Street No. 55 and bounded on the east by the land of Soonder Gopal on the west by a public passage crossing the railway and on the South by the land bearing survey No. 165.

(LOT NO. 2):—All that piece of pension and tax land called Mogulwadi situate at Mahim admeasuring about 5528.5 square yards and bearing Collector's old No. 491 New No. 4327. Old Survey No. 154. New Survey No. 1/162 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5588 Street No. 63A1 and 64 and situate next to Lot No. 1.

(LOT NO. 3):—All that piece of Foras batty land situate at Mahim to the west side of B. B. and C. I. Rly. admeasuring about 4918.50 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 13021 New Survey No. 1-2/172 and situate next to lots Nos. 1 and 2.

On FRIDAY, the 29th Proximo at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.)

All those Oarts called Waree Charbhoy, Waree Palkhi, Waree Pardee, Waree Bunder consolidated into one lot and forming one Waree or oart in Varsowa to the east side of the road leading to the bazar in the sub-district of Bandra in the district of Thana admeasuring about 5 acres and 7 3/4 gunthas and bearing Survey Nos. 60, 70, 76,71 and bounded on the east by by the oarts of Miya Valad Shaik ali Vandukar and Bhaskar Makund and Kupcboo Munji on the west by the public road leading to the village bazar on the South by the Oart of Kumbala Bachachha on the north by the cart of Jao Pedu and partly by the road leading to the village bazar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Messrs. Symington Cox and Co. Ld. and on account and risk of defaulting dealers Messrs. J. C Parikh and Coy. of Bombay:—

Messrs. Wm. Canning Co. Ltd's goods such as copper salts, cyanide Potassium, nickel salts, dynamos, Lathe, scratch brushes etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

4 cases Fish Hooks.
3 solid tyres (sizes 1009 x 140 and 900 x 120).
3 Pairs Flanges
39 cases Steel Hinges.
2 cases Fish Hooks.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the Malabar Forests and Rubber Co. Ld. (in Liquidation) 3 Motor cars Hudson, Buick and Dort with accessories.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

IF YOU ENJOY LAUGHS AND THRILLS
DON'T MISS THIS ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME
which will Positively Make You Roar with Laughter.
ARTHUR STONE
GLEN TRYON
BEN TURPIN
MACK SENNETT
Have Arrived in a Cyclone of Fun and Adventure.
"JUST A GOOD GUY"
A Riot of fun Proving that Arthur Stone is a Real Comedian
Whether you are Married; Divorced or Single see GLEN TRYON In
"MEET THE MISSUS"
BEN TURPIN In
"YUKON JAKE"
MACK SENNETT Presents
The LION and the SOUSE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 4, 6, 8, & 10 P. M. on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays.
6, 8, & 10 P. M. on week days.
Special Matinee on Holidays at 4 P. M.
PATHE INDIA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SUNDAY, 19th September at 6 P. M.
By SPECIAL REQUEST
HARINDRANATH
The POET and PLAY-WRIGHT will give an entirely New Programme.
1. THE JEWEL SONG
A Real Jewel Verse Poem of TUKARAM rendered in English by the Artist.
2. THE BOATSMEN
A Beautiful Song Recitation in Hindi.
3. OTHELLO
which created a sensation in England.
4. RETURNED FROM ABROAD
is a marvellously clear Social play in 3 Acts Hari in the capacity of an England Returned Indian displays great histrionic powers as a Born Genius.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 5 to Annas 9 Including the Tax
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co,, Ltd.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Royal Art Studio's New Picture
SWEET ADVERSITY
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay,)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON VIGOROUS OVER PENINSULA

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The storm in the Bay has moved northwestwards and has now centred within a degree of latitude eighteen longitude eighty-seven. It is now moving towards Orissa Coast, but may later recurve in a more northerly tract. The unsettled weather in the Southeast Arabian Sea has moved northwards and a shallow depression has appeared off North Konkan. The monsoon continues vigorous over the Peninsula and Gujarat.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Gujarat, Berar, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, and North Madras Coast and local in West United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India West, West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, North Punjab, Kashmir, and North West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Diamond Island three inches; Agra one; Bareilly one and a half, Rawalpindi three, Murree two, Udaipur one, Veraval and Ahmedabad two, Surat and Akola one, and a half, Hoshangabad one, Bombay four, Ratnagiri two, Marmugao and Karwar one and a half, Calicut two, Cochin, Malegaon, and Ahmednagar one, Bijapur two, Nizamabad one, Gulbarga one and a half, Mercara two, and Vizagapatam and Calingapatam three.

Forecast:—Increase in Lower Burma.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 15.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 15th Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 15. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	3 74	64 89	44 79	47 25
Fort ..	6 25	95 83	62 66	52 36
J J.Hospital	5 72	78 50	49 96	

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 15th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.625 inches (.195 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.590 " (.142 below normal,)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.060
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degree.
" (wet bulb) " 76.7 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.1 degrees (1.6 below normal).
Minimum temparature during 24 hours 75.6 degrees (1.2 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 95 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 91 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 8 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 277 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 33 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 3.74 inches
Total rainfall during the month 5.61 "
" " " year 67.98 "
Weather Remarks Continuous rain for upwords of 12 hours.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 15th September 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 3.00" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the southeast of the province and the minimum in the extreme north, while maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the southwestern parts.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 1.19" of rain and Mainpuri 0.21". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is not far from normal. Minimum temperature was slightly in defect in the region of rainfall.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.94" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the Sind coast and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in most parts of Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Maximum temperature was above normal in Sind and below normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.45" of rain, Veraval 2.01", Rajkot 0.20", Bhavnagar-Para 1.56", Surat 1.37", Ahmedabad 1.81", Deesa 0.41" and Indore 0.55". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally more humid than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was below normal in east Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad 1.04" of rain, Akola 1.36" and Amraoti 0.31" Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the eastern parts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was slightly above normal in parts of the west Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 3.74" of rain, Ratnagiri 2.45" Marmugao 1.58" and Karwar 1.25". Skies are overcast. Both humidity and temperature are nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 83deg.1 (2deg. below normal) and the lowest 75 deg.6 (1deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 1.13" of rain, Ahmednagar 0.93", Poona 0.48", Sholapur 0.64", Bijapur 1.95" Aurangabad 0.20" and Nizamabad 0.90". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in the central parts of the division.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure now lies over the north Konkan and Gujarat. It has caused vigorous monsoon in the Peninsula with heavy falls along the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the west central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in east Rajputana, Central India West, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 0.85", Calicut 2.38", Cochin 0.97" and Bangalore 0.76"

Forecast.—Extension into lower Sind.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WEDNESDAY THE 15TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0.92	1.25	—0.37	7.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.47	4.88	—2.41	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	3.00	37.72	21.50	16.22	34.77
Lahore ..	..	15.71	14.33	+1.38	19.02
Hissar ..	..	17.32	10.62	+6.70	14.47
Ambala ..	..	27.79	21.60	+6.19	30.49
Delhi ..	..	23.66	20.66	+3.00	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra ..	1.19	25.13	22.00	+3.13	26.90
Mainpuri ..	0.21	23.04	21.44	+1.60	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	32.12	30.70	+1.42	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	23.05	29.38	—6.33	35.22
Allahabad ..	..	26.60	31.43	—4.83	30.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.05	2.20	—0.15	3.68
Karachi ..	..	19.60	5.84	13.76	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	10.04	8.94	+1.10	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.15	21.51	17.65	+3.86	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.07	28.42	20.70	+7.72	24.21
Kotah ..	..	34.86	24.78	10.08	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.94	120.58	54.91	65.97	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	0.45	40 33	12.71	27.62	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.03	18.54	12.14	+6.40	13.52
Veraval ..	2.01	35.22	16.52	18.70	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.20	32.26	22.99	+9.27	26.29
Bhavnagar-para ..	1.56	24.27	18.33	+5.94	21.20
Surat ..	1.37	53.76	35.96	17.80	40.96
Ahmedabad ..	1.81	45.62	26.14	19 48	28.84
Deesa ..	0 41	36.63	22.28	14.35	24.70
Central India W.—					
Neemuch ..	0.08	41.43	25.66	15.77	29.14
Indore ..	0.55	23.19	27.59	—4.40	33.12
Central Provinces—					
Jubbulpore ..	..	35.67	46.90	11.23	55.11
Saugor ..	0.10	40.85	38.33	+2.55	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	1.04	51.33	42.03	9.30	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	..	..	..	29.63
Akola ..	1.36	29.99	23.74	—6.25	31.36
Amraoti ..	0.31	17.84	25.11	—7.27	30.05
Nagpur ..	0.03	41.82	39.26	+2.57	48.97
Chanda ..	..	41.33	41.92	—0.59	51.90
Raipur ..	..	33.28	41.23	—7.95	50.88
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	3.74	64.89	62.95	+1.94	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	2.45	101.92	89.19	12.73	99.98
Mormugao ..	1.58	80.74	82.87	—1.63	94.95
Karwar ..	1.25	91.06	103.80	12.54	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon ..	1.13	13.67	15.37	—1.70	22.33
Ahmednagar ..	0.93	15.61	14.75	+0.26	22.33
Poona ..	0.48	18.79	17.62	—1.17	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.64	21.26	18.55	+2.71	28.45
Bijapur ..	1.95	13.47	11.24	—2.33	20.90
Belgaum ..	0 07	44.12	36.33	+7.79	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0.20	26.50	20.58	+5.92	27.53
Nizamabad ..	0.90	27.76	32.22	—4.46	40.08
Indur ..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	0.17	14.80	21.35	—6.55	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.58	93.44	102.57	—9.12	125.68
Calicut ..	2.38	103.34	84.03	19.31	117.16
Cochin ..	0.97	82.19	68.94	13.25	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.37	28.84	27.64	+1.80	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo ..	0.57	36.90	18.98	17.92	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	0.37	26.64	21.21	+5.41	41.59
Bellary ..	0 03	7.86	8.46	—0.60	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0 41	19.03	15.77	+3.26	31.23
Madras ..	..	8.35	12.85	—4.48	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.76	17.27	15.96	+1.31	35.57
Coimbatore ..	..	6.55	4.89	+1.66	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	12.28	8.99	+3.29	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	4.50	8.92	—4.42	54.98

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Bombay Cotton Market.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Yesterday Reuter reported 1 point down to 1 point up in New York futures. The market eased at the opening on continued hedge selling, but later improved on some short covering and trade buying. A moderate drop of 20 to 22 points has been reported to-day. The decline was due to further hedge selling. Liverpool was reported yesterday 18 to 13 points lower. A rise of 2 to 4 points has been reported to-day. The market was quiet but steady.

The consumption of the American mills during the month of August was 501,000 bales against 461,000 bales in last July and 449,000 bales last year and 357,000 bales in the year 1924.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 13th instant (11.5 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Decline caused by failure of negotiations to end strike; decline caused by weakness of Southern markets. Better weather reports, market looks like declining further."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 14th instant as under:—

"Trade buying is increasing, but weather is favourable."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The crop reports recently have been more favourable and if the weekly weather report published to-day confirms this, the market may ease somewhat further. We, however, advise caution on the short side and would rather wait and buy on declines.

The recent weakness on the other side is due to better weather conditions, coupled with industrial unrest, namely, the coal deadlock in England and the general trade apathy, and unless there is any definite change in the existing conditions, higher prices appear to us unlikely.

On the other hand, prices in our market are maintained as a result of abnormally heavy rainfall in many cotton-growing centres.

Despite a moderate decline reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this afternoon a rupee higher than Monday's closing rate for Broach April-May at Rs. 319½ and declined to Rs. 318½ on Commission Houses and Offices selling and closed at Rs. 319¼. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 319½ and closed steady at Rs. 320½ on Marwari Shroffs buying.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 306 and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at Rs. 306½. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Bengal December-January was quoted Rs. 257½.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Monday last and the demand was moderate, and the same was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	320½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	260
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	307½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

M G Bijapur—F Good 339, Good 329, F G Fair 319.

M G Miraj—F Good 379, Good 369, F G Fair 359

M G Compta—F Good 379, Good 369, F G Fair 359.

M G Cambodia—F Good 404, Good 394, F G Fair 384.

M G Southerns—F Good 339, Good 329, F G Fair 319.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	319
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	257
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	306
Fully Good Southerns Aug-Sept	325

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th September, 1926:—

Cotton	1,126 bales.
Wheat	64,962 cwts.
Linseed	9,072 cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	302 cwts.
Poppyseed	783 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,835 cwts.
Castorseed	11,522 cwts.
Rice	38,423 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,693 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,291 cwts.
Mowrasseed	4,175 cwts.
Gram	908 cwts.
Juwar	3,104 cwts.
Masur	16 cwts.
Barley	1,900 cwts.
Bajri	909 cwts.
Coal	3,986 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 15.

In full-pressed Bales.	3 Days.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	..	368	412
Central India	274	3,127	2,560
Barsi and Nagas	..	162	520
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	53	73
Berar	21	672	1,839
Central Provinces	..	84	896
Total Oomras	295	466	6,300
Dholera	57	511	921
N.W. Provinces	..	257	696
Rajputana	154	1,396	423
Sind-Punjab	36	1,706	1,478
Broach	..	9	..
Coompta & Dharwar	..	1,652	4,262
Western-Northerns	..	2,718	3,164
Cocconada	..	..	578
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	36	2,573	2,630
Persian	56	117	410
American	..	342	..
Egyptian and African	192	3,563	5,889
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	1,126	19,257	26,264

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	13-9-26	1st Sept to 2nd Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	3,216	9,913	16,957
Japan & China	7	..	10,585
Coast Ports	..	263	444
Up country by Rail	..	2,347	122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	9,126	5,278
Total	3,223	21,639	33,386

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Bengal Superfine M G	330/10	.....
Bengal Fine M G	270/80	.....
Bengal F G M G	245/55	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	270/75	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	240/45	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	330/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/10	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	345/50	.....
Broach F G M G	325/30	.....
Muthia Fine M G	255/60	.....
Muthia F G M G	240	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	355/65	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/15	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	325/30	.....
Cambodia F G M G	385/95	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	370/80	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon FG M G	310/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G	310/15	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

	To-day's price.
October	16.74—.21
December	16.63—.21
January	17.00—.22
March	17.25—.20
May	17.40—.21
Middling Spot	17.85—.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 14.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	79,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	16.57—.39
January	16.77—.39
Middling Spot	16.62—.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		9.24+.02
October	9.14	9.11+.02
November	9.01	9.01+.03
December		9.02+.03
January	9.05	9.05+.04
February		9.06+.04
March	9.13	9.11+.04
April		9.11+.04
May	9.15	9.15+.04
June		9.12+.04
July	9.12	9.12+.04
August	9.07	9.06+.05
September		8.99+.05
Middling Spot		9.87+.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		16.83+.33
October		16.78+.33
November	16.45	16.63+.33
December		16.55+.33
January	16.30	16.42+.27
February		16.37+.26
March		16.32+.26
April		16.27+.24
May		16.27+.24
June		16.27+.24
July		16.22+.24
August		16.22+.24
September		16.22+.24
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		18.45+.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To-day's price.
October	16.35+.04
January	17.19+.04
March	17.44+.06

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	16.85—.02
January	17.10—.03
March	17.33—.02

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

October	16.93
January	17.14+.03

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.60+.05
Scinde Fully Good	6.90+.05
Scinde Fine	7.20+.05
Bengal Good	6.70+.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.00+.05
Bengal Fine	7.30+.05
Oomra Good	7.45+.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.75+.05
Oomra Fine	8.05+.05
Broach Good	7.70+.05
Broach Fully Good	8.10+.05
Broach Fine	8.50+.05

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 14.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 52/3 Jan/Feb shipment. Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. 53/6 Jan/Feb shipment. Sellers.

Market: Quiet but firm.

Wheat Australian, 54 Jan/Feb. shipment. Quoted.

Market: Quiet but firm.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 53/6 September shipment. Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 14.

Linseed Calcutta, ton £17/10/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta ton, £17/10/0 Oct/Nov. shipment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 14.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 31 Oct/Dec delivery. paid

Linseed Oil, naked Lndon, cwt 31/9-3/4 Jan/April. delivery. Paid.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f ton, £15.5/8 Sept/Oct. shipment. Offered.

Market: Easier in sympathy with lower Oil prices.

Linseed, Bombay, £18.1/4 Sept/Oct shipment. Nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 14.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot 17-7/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 1s. 7d. 3/4. Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed 1b. Spot 1s. 7/-7/8d Sellers.

Pale Crepe, 1b. Spot 1s. 7-5/8d. Buyers.

Pale Crepe, 1b. Spot 1s 7-3/4d. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept, 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/6.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 17/9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt 17/10-3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £7-1/2 Sept/Oct. shipment. Quoted.

Castorseed, Bombay, £15-1/2 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Usual Bold ton. £21/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria ton £19/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton, £19-1/8 Oct/Nov. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton £19/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nomina.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ton £22/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Nominal.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 14.

New York, Sept. 14.

Demand Bills	485.00—.06

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 15.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mills	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Kalyamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5308:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 3/
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In:—		
Textile (Hard)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 14 9
Palkhi	,,	0 14 3
Maher	,,	0 15 0

LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 7
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0

CHECK GREY DRILL 8 lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 8 6

BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 2 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 13 0

GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 4 6
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0

SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9

STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0

DUKDI Yards 12 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Urea	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 6
Kohinoor		
Tata	,,	1 3 0

CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

The General Secretary, Reception Committee, 41st Indian National Congress, has issued the following communique:—"The Executive bodies of the various conferences whose annual sessions are usually held at the time and place of the Indian National Congress, are hereby requested to write to the Reception Committee on or before October 7 next if they want facilities for holding these conferences along with the Congress at Gauhati. Gauhati is a pretty little town where facilities for holding these conferences with short notice are not possible."—A.P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

B C RATE—	
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32	
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.	
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.	
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 October.	
Bank's buying T T 1/6d.	
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.	
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Mail	
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 Oct.	
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 276	
Bank's buying T T 274	
Bank's buying D D 273	
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D 1230	
Bank's buying D D 1290	
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1805	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T 133 1/2	
Bank's buying 60 days 129 1/4	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 147 1/8	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 188 1/2	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 157.	
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8	
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols 4.85 1/2 14th instant.	
London—Japan 1/11 15/16 14th instant.	
London—Paris Frcs 170.50 14th instant.	
London—Belgium 477.00 14th instant.	
London—Switzerland 25.14 14th instant.	
London—Italy 135.00. 14th instant.	
London Prague 164.00 14th instant.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept 15.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16.
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	180
American Dollars	275½
Hongkong Dollars	147 1/2
Shanghai	188 1/2
Japan	136
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 14.

Chartered Bank of I.A. and C. £20.3/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £121-1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £10-5/8

National Bank £48.1/2.

Eastern Bank £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £85-7/8.

Conversion Loan £74 1/4.

Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £101.3/4.

Indian Loan 7 p.c. £101 1/2.

Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £57.

Indian Stock 3½ p. c. Sterling Loan £68.1/4

Government Securities 3 p.c. £58.1/4.

Consols £55.

War Loan 5 per cent.. £101.3/8.

Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £92 5/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 14.

	To-day's Rate.
T T Berlin on London	20.38.5/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12 11
T.T. Brussels on London	177 62
T.T. Madrid on London	31.80.
T.T. Milan on London	135.45
T.T. Berne on London	25 13
T.T. Paris on London	171.09

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Sovereigns ready 13/8/0

Sovereigns forward 13/8/0

National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/3

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.

Bar gold forward Re. 21/6/9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6.

Bar silver ready Rs. 63/15/0

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 63/15/0

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 63/12/0

London, Sept. 14.

Bar gold ready £81/11/0

Silver ready d. 28/5

Silver forward d. 28/7

TONE OF SILVER—

Weak. Market closed with sellers at the rate. America offered more freely. India and China doing nothing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Gold £4/4/11 14th instant.

Silver London Ready 28 5/16 14th instant.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 4 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kiai		63 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 8 0
Lead Country		24 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54 12 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 0 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 14.

Copper, English best Selected £65.

Copper Brazers £73-5/8.

Yelow Metal £68 3/4.

Spelter, Hard, £30-3/4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £16-3/8.

Tin Block £3/6-5/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 14.

Silver. Business small. Market dull.

	To-day's Prices.
Spot	28.5/16
Forward	28.7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 14.

Open market price.

	To-day's Price.:
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11.

London, Sept. 14.

	To-day's Rate.
Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loan	4 p.c.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 15.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/5.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/14

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|7

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/8

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 107/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 109

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109 2

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.12

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/4.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

Silver London Forward 28 7/16 14th instant.

Silver New York Ready 61 5/8 cts.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 17/32 per cent 14th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 11/16 per cent. 14th instant.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imporial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bils, 3 months 4-17/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 26 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY:

Public Lecture on: "The Military Training for Indians" by Major Zorawarsingh, at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty Mr. M.A. Jinnah presiding, 6 30 p.m. (S.T.)

Municipal Corporation 3 40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 17.

S.s. "Razmak" with English Mails of September 2 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 18.

Arrival of South African Deputation by s.s. "Takliwa."

Royal Institute of Science: Scientific Exhibition, 4 to 5.45 p.m. Social Gathering 6 p.m.

S.s. "Devanha" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m. (connecting s.s. "Moolan" at Aden.)

Prof. Shah's Lecture on "Position of Rupee and Its Proposed Ratio in Exchange," in University School of Economics and Sociology, 5 p.m.

Nomination Day for Constituencies for Bombay Legislative Council, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Municipal President's Garden Party to S. African Deputation, Chowpatty Band stand.

SUNDAY, September 19.

Bombay Provincial Co operative Institute Eighth Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.

Garden Party of President of Indian Merchants' Chamber to S. African Delegation "Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Mahatma ji to attend.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arri.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 3
Delhi Express	6-30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.—Assistant Surgeon Anand Ramkrishna Bhat has passed the F.C.P.S. Examination held in the current month.

Band at the Esplanade.—The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to day (Thursday) at 6 p.m., (S.T.) weather permitting.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. H.D. Chhatrapati will deliver a lecture on "Education of the Defectives" and Prof. K.T. Shah, on "Municipal Administration."

Gujerat Art Exhibition.—The Committee of the Gujerat Arts Exhibition to be held in Surat, on the 16th October, has decided to award the following medals, prizes and certificates:—

PAINTING:—1 gold medal and 2 silver medals.

SCULPTURAL WORK:—1 Gold medal and 2 silver medals.

DRAWING and ARCHITECTURE:—1 gold medal and 2 silver medals.

WOOD WORK, Metal Work and Weaving Work:—4 gold medals and 8 silver medals.

Over and above these, the Committee has decided to award prizes and certificates.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

TO DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

LECTURES by:—(1) Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta and M.M. Desai, Morarji Gokuldas Market, 6 30 p.m. (2) Mr. K.M. Tamhankar on "The Teachings of the Saints," Mr. Trilokekar's house, Kolbhatwadi 6.30 p.m. (3) Mr. V.S. Toro on "Child welfare" with magic lantern show, Dr. Bhau Daji Bhavan, Matunga 9 p.m. (4) Mr. J. K. Mehta on "The Place of Religion in Life" and by Mr. Mavji Govindji on "Aryan Culture," Piroj Buildings, Matunga 9 p.m. (5) Prof. Ramamurti on "Physical Culture" Jitekar Wadi, Thakurdwar 9 p.m. (6) Mr. N.C. Kelkar on "The Present Situation" Goregaonkar's Buildings, Girgaum 6 30 p.m. (7) Mr. C.V. Vaidya, Zaoba's Wadi, Thakurdwar 9 30 p.m.

There will be a religious "Pravachan" by Shastri Bhavashankar Dikshit of Poona to day (Thursday at 6 30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's premises, Girgaum Back Road.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE

The first of a series of five lectures on "The Currency Commission's Report" was delivered by Prof. K. T. Shah in the hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology last evening. Detailed report of the lecture will be published in to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle."

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Court-room was crowded with lawyers and spectators when the 4th Criminal Sessions commenced at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Patker presiding.

There are 21 cases on the calendar, including five of murder, four of culpable homicide, and three of criminal breach of trust. L. Evans, ex-Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who is charged with defalcations to the extent of Rs. 5,40,000 will also be tried in this sessions. All the prisoners pleaded not guilty, and claimed to be tried

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE

CRIME EXPOSED BY CRUDE BURIAL

Taibai, a Hindu widow aged 40, was put up on a charge of murder of her new born babe, or alternatively with concealment of birth by secret disposal of the dead body.

The Advocate-General Mr. Kanga appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Petkar defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that Taibai on 4th July last, gave birth to a child, and buried it near the water tap of her chawl early next morning. Two days later a boy passing there observed the hand protruding above the ground and informed the police. The body being unearthed it was found that it was a fully developed female foetus. Medical evidence indicated that it died of internal hoemarrhage due to external pressure.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

COMPLAINT AGAINT "MUSLIM OUTLOOK"

Mahomedally Mahomed Yusuf, the step-father of Mumtaz Begum, who figured prominently in the Bawla murder case and Indore abdication affair, appeared with Mr. K. F. Nariman, his legal adviser, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday morning and filed an information charging Mr. D. G. Upson, the editor, and Noor-ul-Haque, the printer of the "Muslim Outlook" of Lahore, with defamation.

In his information, Mahomedally stated that after serving the Madras Government for a long time he had started private business. He married Vazir Begum in Bombay about six years ago. Vazir Begum was a singing girl until about four years before their marriage, but she had given up that profession since that time. She had a daughter named Mumtaz Begum by her former husband and Mumtaz also had a girl-child about one year old.

Vazir Begum had filed a petition in the Bombay High Court to be appointed guardian of the minor child of Mumtaz as the latter had married a skin merchant at Amritsar. Mumtaz had filed a complaint against Vazir Begum and the complainant in Amritsar charging them with kidnapping her minor daughter from her custody, but after investigation the complaint was dismissed by the Additional District Magistrate.

Commenting upon the judgment of the Magistrate, D. G. Upson, the editor of "The Muslim Outlook", a daily paper published from Lahore, and having a wide circulation in India, had written among other things the following in the issue of June 12, 1926, and Noor-ul-Haque had printed it:—

"Now that she (Mumtaz Begum) is married to a wealthy man, Mumtaz Begum is far more suitable a guardian both of her own child and that child's wealth than Vazir Begum and the professional procurer who is the latter's husband."

The complainant stated that the statement that he was a professional procurer was absolutely false, highly defamatory and malicious. He hailed from a family with traditions of high military services and he too had retired from military services only some years back, and he was the recipient of many testimonials. Since he retired, he had been dealing in horses as a punter at the turf. He never worked as a procurer and therefore the scandalous allegation made against him would lower his reputation. His solicitors had asked the first accused to furnish them with the name and address of the author of the defamatory paragraph, but they had received no reply. He therefore charged both the accused with defamation and prayed for process against them.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of notices to the accused calling upon them to show cause why summons should not be issued against them.

SUBURBAN RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

GRIEVANCES OF PASSENGERS

The first annual general meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on Wednesday at the hall of the Association. Mr. G. B. Trivedi was voted to the chair.

The annual report of the work done by the Committee for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 was read and unanimously passed.

The following office-bearers for the current year were appointed:—Mr. J. K. Mehta, President; Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Secretary; Messrs. B. V. Navalker and Chunilal D. Barfivalla as Assistant Secretaries.

Mr. Nensey said that the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies were consulting this Committee before effecting any changes in time-tables, for which he thanked Mr. H. I. Romer of the G. I. P. Railway and G. T. Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He suggested that both the Railway Companies should consult this Committee before any improvements are made on the local stations so that this Committee can make any suggestion if necessary. The staff of the G. I. P. Railway is much harassing the public for carrying their household luggage as they want to charge even if it is below 15 seers. The season ticket holders have a right to carry fruits, vegetables, etc., below 15 seers. It is regrettable that the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies have yet not given representation to this Association on their Local Advisory Committees, but he hoped to get it very soon. He appealed to the public residing in suburbs to join this Association in large numbers. He thanked the officials of both the Railway Companies for helping this Association in redressing the grievances of the public.

The President agreed with what Mr. Nensey said and hoped that the public will help this Association by joining as members.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

DEATH IN SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES

The death of a prostitute named Malewa (23) residing in a brothel in Sukhlaji Street under suspicious circumstances was the subject matter of an enquiry by the City Coroner. It appeared on Sunday last the deceased took her meals and in the evening became ill. A customer came for her but she did not receive him as she was not feeling well. That customer gave her a packet of betel-leaves to eat which she ate. The following morning the deceased began to vomit and the brothel-keeper gave her soda-water. Later on a Fakir gave a chit with something in it and asked her to wash the writing and drink it, but she grew worse.

The police having come to know of this, Inspector Gole of Nagpada Police Station removed her to J.J. Hospital, where she died on Tuesday morning, death being due to opium poisoning in the opinion of the House Surgeon. The brothel-keeper is not able to say where the customer who gave the deceased betel-leaves lived but she said that he was a frequent visitor of the brothel.

Further enquiry is adjourned till Sunday next.

GIRLS' FATAL FALL FROM TRAIN

On Friday last at about 10 30 p.m. an unknown girl aged about ten years fell down from the railway train of the G.I.P. Railway at Parel Station. The Station Master removed her to J.J. Hospital where she died on Tuesday, death being due to pneumonia, following concussion of the brain.

The police tried to trace the relatives of the deceased but without success.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

About fifty Rovers of the Poona Agricultural College were initiated this evening at the college grounds by the Honourable Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the Provincial Scout Commissioner. All the members of the College Staff, Dr. Burns, Mr. Eason, Dr. Natu, Prof. Hardikar, Mr. Joshi and about 100 Scouts from City were present. At 5 o'clock the Provincial Commissioner was led by Rao Bahadur Patil, the Principal and Prof. Trivedi the Assistant Provincial Commissioner, to the Flag Base below a green arch, which was very tastefully decorated. The Flag was broken at the Royal Salute. After the prayer, the Scout Masters Prof. Ranade, Mr. Vasavada and Mr. Advani were presented, took the Promise and were initiated by the Provincial Commissioner. After that each Rover Patrol was presented, one by one, the Rover Mate made an offering of white flowers at the incense table near the Provincial Commissioner. The questions were then put to them and each member took the Promise, kneeling and touching the College Flag, the Scouts remaining at half Salute. It was a very impressive, solemn ceremony. Sir Chunilal, after the investiture, shook hands with each Rover and gave them flowers.

The Provincial Commissioner, while addressing, congratulated the Rovers, and advised them to bear in mind the words of the questions and the solemn promise. He said as agriculturists they shall have ample opportunities of working in villages and be of practical help to them in many ways. Addressing the Scouts, he congratulated them, on the splendid show that had made at the Rally attended by H. E. the Viceroy and assured them that it was a great success and that H. E. the Viceroy was very pleased at it. He ended by exhorting the Rovers to do service without idea of reward, gain or pleasure and though at times it may not be safe. Sir Chunilal said that the Scout Training gave opportunity for training in leadership and the basis of it was laid in obedience.

The Principal thanked Sir Chunilal and asked the Rovers to be like Sir Chunilal who was a perfect and splendid sport and a scout. Professor Trivedi thanked the members of the Staff who have joined the movement, Prof. Hardikar, Mr. Eason, Dr. Natu and Mr. Joshi for all the help readily given and the Scouts from City. The Scouts were entertained at tea by Prof. Trivedi. After various Scout yells and cheers and a photo, Sir Chunilal left the ground. The Principal was at Home to the Hon. Member and the Staff.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the question of the burial of a Pir in the New Market came up for discussion on the motion of a Mahomedan councillor not to exhume the body. At the suggestion of the Mayor the discussion was adjourned till the Council elections were over.—A. P.

A Calcutta message says:—The Dadhichi Jayanti procession organised by Dahima Brahman Sabha came out on Wednesday from Maheswari Bhuvan in Bysack Lane, and went through Burra Bazar and other places to Maheswari Bhuvan without any untoward incident happening. The police took all precautionary measures.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

MR. JINNAH'S ELECTION MANIFESTO

Mr. M.A. Jinnah, who is a candidate for election to the Indian Legislaive Assembly from the Mahomedan Constituency of Bombay City has issued the following manifesto to his electorate.

It was three years ago that I appealed to you and sought your suffrage to represent you in the Legislative Assembly. I then issued a manifesto and foreshadowed the course of work for the Representatives in the Assembly and it was to use the Constitution of the Government of India Act of 1919, such as it was or for what it was worth with the main object of speedier attainment of the Responsible Government and pointed out that direct action at the moment was not a sound and practical method by which real progress could be achieved. Since then, I hope I have served loyally and faithfully as your Representative in the Assembly for the last three years.

I can repeat once more what I said then in my manifesto that, "the popular cause and welfare of India will be my key note and the guiding principle in the future, as I hope, it has been in the past. "I have no desire to seek any post or position or title from the Government. My sole object is to serve the cause of the country as best as I can."

During the last three years I have devoted my time not only in the Sessions of the Assembly, but I have had the privilege of serving on two most important Committees—the Muddiman Committee and the Sandhurst Committee—and had to deal with two of the gravest and vital questions affecting the future of India; one dealing with the constitutional advance and the other with the question of Indianising the Army. The country's labour and mine have just commenced to get grips and tackle these two fundamental problems upon which depends the entire future of India. I have neither spared time nor labour and devoted myself to the task, which as I say, has already just begun and I seek your suffrage again at a moment when it is essential to complete, if not wholly—at least partly,—the foundations that have been laid into a decent structure. I need hardly tell you that I am anxious to seek your suffrage again solely because I believe that I may be able to render useful services to the country; and therefore, I am once more willing to devote my time and labours in the hope that I may be able to make a contribution to the progress and welfare of India.

I am alive that I am seeking your support at a moment when deplorable communal tension exists. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that while this grave atmosphere of suspicion and distrust exists for the moment, which, I fervently pray, will soon disappear I shall never be a party to any action or any decision which would depart from a just and fair treatment of all communities and that in the future Constitution of the Government of India, the Minorities must be adequately protected and their interests safeguarded.

Holding these views that I have now for a long time, you will understand that I have no hesitation in assuring you that I am not likely to subscribe to any proposition which would involve injustice or unfairness to the Mahomedans whose suffrage I am seeking.

In conclusion, I do not wish to narrate in details all the labour and the work and the time that I have devoted during the last three years. I am sure you have followed what at any rate is open to public and available to you through the medium of the Press and it is for you to judge whether I deserve your support. I hope that I have acquitted myself in a manner which will enlist your support and that you will approve of my seeking re-election once more and let me know that you will vote for me.

KHADI HAWKING IN KHANDESH

Mr. B.F. Bharucha writes:—

Khadi hawking was done in East Khandesh and at Akola during the first week of September, and despite trade depression, the response was satisfactory. Sales at Chalisgaon amounted to Rs. 200; Pachora Rs. 200; Bhusaval Rs. 450; Jalgaon Rs 1,050 and Akola Rs. 1,700; total sales Rs. 3,600. Over ninety-five per cent. of Khadi was delivered and cash recovered. Helpers:—At Chalisgaon Mr. Ghate, pleader and Bhandari engineer; at Pachora, Bhai Jagjivan Khushalchand, and Bochare of Jamner; at Bhusaval, Seth Rajmal of Jamner, Punamchand Onkardas; at Jalgaon, Rao Saheb Rupchand, Rupchand Gopaldas, Mr. Abhayankar pleader, Seth Napoo etc., and at Akola Bhaiji Ratilalbhai Seth Krishnadas Onkarshet, Suganchandji, Mr. Sewani, Mr. Chowdhri pleader and Narandas. The co operation of Seth Rajmal at Bhusaval, Jalgaon and Akola was really helpful. Shriyut Dastane, Munshi Shukrullah of Jalgaon, Bhai Devkinandan and Rishabdas accompanied me to various centres mentioned above. The Jain High Priest at Akola and at Bhusaval admonished both men and women and strongly recommended them to wear Khadi, dar at least at prayer time. Everywhere we were assured of strong support, should we resume hawking in the busy season, that is, December-February. Mr. Dastane and his young band of helpers and volunteers are enthusiastic. Khadi must not be bleached in mills for fineness or swiftness.

A report has been received that flying officer D. C. Sherman of No. 31 Squadron Ambala was killed in Simla 1½ miles west of the Aerodrome at Lahore on Tuesday. There was no passenger in the machine. The cause of the accident is at present obscure.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF MONSOON

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

In reporting to the Secretary of State the progress of the monsoon and the agricultural situation in India at the end of August, the Government of India say that the monsoon generally was sufficient except in the dry zone of Upper Burma and two districts of Lower Burma, a few districts of the United Provinces and in parts of the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and the Punjab States.

After detailing the conditions prevailing in different provinces the report states that on the whole the agricultural outlook is satisfactory.

BREACH ON BENGAL DOOARS R.LY.

TRANSPORT SERVICE STOPPED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15

"Once again has an Indian river mocked at the foresight of engineers and thrown out to gear temporarily a vital transport service, jeopardising the food supplies of a population of over two lakhs and holding up despatches of tea worth many thousands sterling", says the "Statesman's" special correspondent at Jalpaiguri, referring to the half a mile breach caused in the Bengal Dooars Railway by erosion of the Teesta.

The Bengal Dooars Railway serves an area of approximately one lakh acres producing annually fifty million pounds of tea. Efforts are being made by the railway authorities and Planters' Association to cope with the situation.—Free Press.

RAIN IN BOMBAY

MONOTONOUS DRIZZLE

The whole of yesterday the rain continued in Bombay though not so vigorously as on the two previous days. There was a monotonous drizzle lasting throughout the day and night, and the temptrature has fallen down very considerably. Some times the air was almost chilly and it was wet every where. In spite of the rain it was not very unpleasant, however.

RAIN IN THE SUBURBS

(From our correspondent.)

ANDHERI, September 15.

After an interval of nearly three weeks in the monsoon, rain in torrents fell in suburbs on Tuesday night. The rain continued in drizzles and this condition ruled throughout the day when the downpour was experienced late in the evening till about morning to-day. All the lowlying places and fields are flooded.

Although a slight damage was caused to some watery fields yet the present downpour was seasonal to the majority of non-watery fields owing to the late arrival of the monsoon. The cultivators may congratulate themselves on this appreciable rain as fears were entertained by them that the present monsoon was also going to prove a failure in the end like the previous one.

The rain has brought down the temperature considerably and a cool breeze blows at intervals.

PLENTY OF WATER FOR BOMBAY

ALL LAKES OVERFLOWING

The bumper rains of this year have resulted in assuring a plentiful supply of water to Bombay in the coming hot season, for all the lakes are now over flowing. Usually Tansa and Powai get their lakes filled at the end of every season, but during the last few years it had been a matter of great difficulty to get the other two lakes, namely, Vehar and Tulsi, more than half-filled. These two lakes being nearer Bombay their failure to impound an adequate quantity of water has always handicapped the efforts of the Municipal Water Department in satisfying the needs of the City. The main stand by of the Corporation every year is the Tansa Lake, that huge enclosure of water, and only secondarily the other two lakes. But the extraordinarily plentiful rains of this season have strangely enough given an opportunity to Vehar and Tulsi to show that their days of usefulness are not yet over, for this year both of them are over flowing. If anything should give the City a good supply of water, it is the filling of these two lakes, and next hot season at least the Municipal Executive will have no justification in withholding water when it is most needed. For the past few years it was thought impossible to fill these two lakes, but those fears are now altogether removed.

CABLE ITEMS

In the match between Lancashire and the Rest of England, the Rest of England won by 311 runs.

The match between the North of England Eleven and the Australians was drawn.

The King has appointed Captain G. S. Swinton Lyon, King of Arms in Scotland and the Secretary of the Order of Thistle.—Reuter's Special.

London Sept. 13.—The death has occurred of Major-General Deresford Lovett.

At an inquest on the victim of the Nawarth Railway crossing disaster a verdict of manslaughter was given against the crossing gatekeeper Oliver who the jury found, was killed as a result of his own negligence.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horaby Road.)

OCTOBER.

15th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	16.75
To-day's Opening Rate	16.66
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	16.82
Difference	—.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

14th September, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.11
To-day's Opening Rate	8.99
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	8 93
Difference	—.18

Khandi	Rs 370-8-0
Sewri	Rs- 32 -4-0

SILVER "EASIER"

CHINA EXCHANGE LOWER

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

Bombay Silver market was easy to-day, the rates being Rs. 63-15 and 63-2 for 1st and 2nd settlements this afternoon.

Silver cables were as follows:—

"Market weak. It closed with sellers at the rate. America offered more freely. India and China doing nothing. Spot 28 5/16; forward 28 7/16d".

"China selling. Tone quiet."

New York Silver dropped from 61 3/4 to 61 5/8 cents, at close last evening.

China Exchange is also lower, the rate quoted being 2s.—9 7/16d.

Bombay market opened at Rs. 64 for Bhadarva and 63-13 for Asho settlement. The Chokseys were selling, hence it declined to Rs. 63-14 and Rs. 63-11, at which rate the market was steady on account of profit-taking by the "Bears". Tone quiet.

COMPANY MEETINGS

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO. LTD.

The Fifty-fourth Ordinary General meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. H. H. Sawyer presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ending 30th April, 1926 started that owing to the scanty rains during last monsoon there was again a partial failure of Crops during the year under review and outturns suffered severely in some districts which has reflected upon our Collections.

In these circumstances our total income of Rs. 6,38,277 should be deemed satisfactory.

The sum of Rs. 8,136 was collected as Salami. This amount, together with the sum of Rs. 9,542 being Forfeited Dividends, has as usual been credited to the Reserve Fund.

The Directors regretted to report that the Rice Mill worked at a loss of Rs. 25,406-9-9 (not including depreciation) owing to the scarcity of Paddy and the consequently high prices which obtained, whilst for the finished article the market did not respond. The outturn of Rice was also below normal owing to the poorness of the Paddy Crop through insufficient rains as mentioned above.

After writing off this loss of Rs. 25,106-9-9 the Balance to the credit of Profit and Loss Account was Rs. 2,72,848-13-8 and the Directors recommended that a Dividend of Rs. 45 per share be declared absorbing Rs. 2,70,000 and that the balance of Rs. 2,848-13-8 be carried to next year's account.

Messrs. F. R. Wadia and Ranchordas V. Mehta, retire from the Board by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The report was adopted and the retiring Directors were re-elected.

ELECTRIC TRAINS TO THANA

COMPLETION DELAYED

The suburban residents who travel by G.I.P. Railway will learn with regret that the running of the electric trains on the main line from Victoria Terminus to Thana which was expected to begin from the 1st of October has been postponed "sine die" by the railway authorities. The postponement is said to be due to the coal-strike in England which has paralysed every industry and handicapped the manufacturers to supply the goods which they had undertaken to do to the G.I.P. Railway. At the strike in England is not yet over it is too early to say when the G.I.P. Railway will get the requisite materials to complete their scheme, but as it is the chance of running through the main line of the electric trains is at present remote.

Mr. P. V. Gharpure, Bar-at-Law, Wardha, has been recommended to the Working Committee of the Congress for adoption for election to the Nagpur Division urban constituency.—A. P.

The Advisory Committee of the Madras Development Ministry recommended the participation of Madras in the British Empire fair to be held in London.—A. P.

The Baroda State Council has suggested to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib to form an Advisory Board to look after the development of the Okha harbour.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, Sept 16, 1926.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The paper on "Gujarat: a Provincial Entity", read before the Sahitya Samsad on the occasion of the latter's annual celebration the other day, by Prof. K. T. Shah, raises issues, which, though not of lively interest for the moment, will have to be dealt with and disposed of in the very near future. While the Nation's activities are naturally concentrated on the supreme task of winning freedom, questions which vitally affect the daily lives of the people and the solution of which will be a test of the proper use of freedom cannot altogether be ignored. One such problem of more than the moment's importance has been dealt with, with special reference to the province of Gujarat, and from the viewpoint of coming constitutional changes has been tackled, and tackled in an interesting manner, in Mr. Shah's paper and we have no doubt its underlying message and spirit will be appreciated by every Indian capable of thinking somewhat ahead of his times.

The main idea of the paper seems to be: Assuming that the future advance in the political evolution of India on the lines of a Federation of British Provinces and the Indian States will come about two or three years hence, with the distinguishing feature of provincial autonomy without the present half-hearted constitution of a dyarchical nature, how should the provinces of India be reconstituted so as most effectively to benefit the people from a regrouping and reconstitution that he seems tacitly to have assumed to be inevitable. The limitations and conditions we have here indicated are not expressly elaborated in the paper; but they are implicit in the lecture, and without them the gist of the lecture would be meaningless. Must India be organised politically so as to be a strong power herself, capable of taking her seat on a basis of perfect equality with the rest of the independent nations of the world, and to that end have her administration so organised and framed as to vest the greatest degree of authority and prestige in the central national Government? Or must she be broken up into separate, self-contained independent or autonomous provinces, each unable, off its own bat, to face the rivalry of a neighbour like Japan or Afghanistan, and all unable so completely to combine as to ensure against any weakening of the national solidarity under the stimulus of provincial autonomy and all its brood of internecine rivalries and jealousies? We believe the need for India to be, or at least to preserve, a strong powerful national Government, commanding sincere respect and unquestioning allegiance of every national in the country, is so insistent, in view of the probable future in the economic world we must be prepared to face, that the vision of the new, ethnically united provinces, each an autonomous and progressive unit in itself, is likely in fact to be converted into a veritable nightmare. The fact must be faced that the more we emphasise the rights of vinces, however well-framed they may be, the more is there a danger of the truly national interests being ignored. Prof. Shah has, indeed sought to provide against this undesirable possibility, the evil tendencies of which no one would regret so much as he: but the mere division of functions between provincial and central bodies, however carefully and sympathetically made, will never suffice to exclude altogether the possibility of conflict and the probability, when such a conflict occurs, of the Central Government coming off second best in the trial of strength. The analogy of countries like the United States, or even Germany federations as they are, is not applicable in all essentials or even in all details to the case of India; for though in those countries the national sentiment in contradistinction to the local patriotism, has asserted itself and gripped the allegiance of each national, no matter what his local ambitions or allegiance may be, in this country we cannot quite exclude the possible mischief of that tendency which seeks to intensify every likely and unlikely means of keeping us divided among ourselves. With fully autonomous, and mutually independent provinces, we may eventually evolve a truly national outlook; but in the first flush of provincial autonomy, the chances are that the power will be abused, unless there is a brake and a check in the shape of a strong central Government.

Against this consideration, which we have elaborated at some length there is, of course, the other consideration, equally important, of the demands of true self-government. The postulate seems to be unquestionable that true self-government is impossible, except on a small scale. A stage as vast and complex as the one on which the central, national Government of India must necessarily act, is too big for effective democracy. There must be a smaller, and more manageable stage, if true self-government is not to be merely a figment of the imagination. Evidently it is to secure the latter, that Prof. Shah has emphasised the need to prepare in advance for the reconstitution and realignment of the provinces of India so as to give them a greater inherent cohesiveness and a larger degree of intrinsic unity. The illustrations in the paper for the stimulus likely to be given to the true welfare of the people of each province, in the material sphere, owing to the action of the independent local authority, are all chosen from this view point. People will not take an active interest except in what concerns them intimately and real attention to their true needs will not be paid, except by a Government of the people themselves, governing for the people only. The different degree of emphasis placed upon water transport and land transport by provinces according as they are situated on the sea-coast or are inland units, is a good case in point and others of a like sort can be multiplied without limit. But, even if it be conceded that the true economic interests of a province like Gujerat, with all its industrial, commercial and agricultural possibilities, would be better or more effectively served by reviving its ancient harbours, and through them developing water communications in preference to the usual rail-road transportation, can it be denied that the rail-road transportation, in spite of its relative costliness, is an integral feature of modern economy? Even if all the maritime provinces of India—those in the present presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Bengal,—were to develop to their utmost the coastwise trade and transport, the railways will and must remain as the only means of internal, continental transportation. The national interest will hardly permit individual provinces, advantageously situated, so to arrange their transportation system as to seek to penalise, or levy an unfair tribute from, the other provinces, which must find an outlet through the ports of the maritime States. In the circumstances, while we cannot but admit that the question is an all-important one and while we cannot but recognise that its sympathetic solution in some such manner as suggested by Prof. K. T. Shah is necessary, so as most effectively to promote the true welfare of the people of India in the material as well as the cultural or spiritual sphere, we cannot blind our selves to its inherent difficulties. All that we can do at this stage and all that we think Prof. Shah must have intended to be done at this stage, is to draw the attention of leaders of public opinion to this grave problem. It is not enough to have spasmodic treatment in such isolated lectures, that must inevitably treat of the subject from only one of several possible standpoints. What is needed is concentrated attention and intensive study of the subject not by independent unconnected individuals, but by well-organised units or societies able and anxious to study the problem from all angles.

A WELCOME DEPARTURE

The recent decision of the Bombay High Court has removed a legal anomaly on the subject of slander of women. Following the English Common Law it was hitherto held that an action for slander or oral defamation was not maintainable without proof of special damage. This rule created a curious state of affairs. Thus in our courts in the case of imputation of adultery, the man charged could maintain an action without proof of special damage but a woman could not do so. This position was due to the fact that adultery was a criminal offence in a man and words imputing the charge were actionable "per se" as regards him but the woman not being punishable under the Penal Code, she was required to prove special damage to maintain an action.

It is surprising that the rule of English Common Law which has been characterised as "barbarous", "very cruel" and "irrational", and has been condemned by eminent judges should have been allowed to be applied to India upto the present day. In England the Slander of Women's Act passed in the year 1891 did away with this anomaly but the Indian courts have been giving effect to a rule which was quite unsuitable to the conditions and circumstances of the country. The practice of applying principles of English Law without regard to other considerations has, unfortunately, been prevalent in the Bombay High Court owing to a series of decisions on the subject. Nothing in the Charter of the High Court makes it imperative that rules of English Common Law should be applied to Indian cases irrespective of considerations of justice, equity and good conscience. Now that a welcome departure has been made it is hoped that other anomalies due to this erroneous practice will also be done away with.

IMPORTATION OF DRUGGED MILK

The milk problem has become very acute in Bombay. The rarity of pure milk is a potent factor in the exceptionally high mortality of infants in this city. To tackle the problem constructive efforts are needed, but very little is being done in the direction, with the result that the evil is growing in magnitude. Recently another evil has been added and the situation has become worse. Daily hundreds of tins each containing a maund of milk are imported into the city and island of Bombay from certain places in Gujarat. This milk is skimmed and, therefore, it is known as 'separate' in the bazar. As it takes a long time to reach Bombay from the place of its origin, it is, we understand, treated with chemicals like boric acid and formalin for its preservation. It is sent to some traders who deal in milk and milk products in the city and island of Bombay and from them it is purchased by a number of milkmen who are generally 'bhayyas'. It is sold at the rate of two annas per 'seer' and naturally the bhayyas find it profitable to use it for diluting their milk supply. As this 'separate' milk is incapable of being turned into curds, it is surmised that the ordinary milk adulterated with it is supplied to tea-shops and also where the 'bhayyas' are sure that it is not used for curds. Thus it is quite possible that when the 'bhayyas' are sure that the milk supplied by them is used for the feeding of children and the preparation of tea only, they must be passing off this wretched stuff as fresh milk. Obviously such kind of adulteration is a menace to public health, especially to the health of infants who are already suffering a great deal owing to the lack of supply of pure milk. We understand that the Municipal Health Department is not unaware of the existence of this traffic and the other day a trader was fined at the Dadar Police Court for dealing in this drugged milk. Still the traffic is going on and we learn that consignments of the tins are delivered at Bandra, Elphinstone Road, Mahaluxmi and Grant Road Stations. Also it is reported that the dealers issue instructions to the headquarters and take delivery of the tins at different railway stations so that the municipal authorities may be put off the track. Stringent measures must be adopted to put a stop to this anti-social traffic and exemplary punishments must be meted out to the offenders. The railway authorities should move in this matter and issue instructions to the stationmasters to refuse to help the traffickers. Will the promoters of the National Baby Week approach the proper authorities and see that this traffic is stopped without delay?

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(BY P. SUBRAMANIA AIYAR, EDITOR OF "SOUTH AFRICAN CHRONICLE.")

V.

I have referred in the previous article to the neglect of the education of Indian children by the Natal Government. The following account will show how systematic the neglect is.

A new education ordinance has been introduced in the Provincial Council. While it provides for compulsory education of all European children, under Chapter IX, under the heading of Non-European education, Section, 74, it provides that,

"The Administrator may withdraw any grants-in-aid upon six month's written notice given by the Superintendent or he may withdraw them at any time, etc.

The right of admission and expulsion of pupils in Non-European schools shall, in Government Aided Schools, vest in the managing body.

No school other than a school maintained or aided by the Department shall be opened for the instruction of Non-European children with an attendance of more than ten pupils."

Thus Far and No Further

The fore-going are the salient features of the education ordinance but throughout strenuous objection has been taken by the Congress to the pernicious principles introduced in the Bill. This Bill not only repudiates the duty which the State owes to provide education for Indians and Natives but it takes unto itself the power to punish the Indians if they choose to provide their own educational facilities at their own expense. This is the first time that I have ever heard of any civilised Government arming themselves with laws in order to retard the progress of its subjects and punish them for endeavouring to get enlightened. In addition to an Educational Bill on the Legislative anvil at the recent session of the Natal Provincial Council, this august body unanimously passed a resolution affirming the principle that only vernacular education should be imparted to Indians and Natives in all schools up to the 6th Standard and that no education shall be given to the children of these races in either or both of the official languages of the Union. Indeed the underlying motive of this legislation in respect of the unborn generation of Indians and Natives must be transparent to all. In however grand and eloquent phrases the Government of the Union express their sentiment to effect a settlement in an amicable manner, their action betrays their mind and their determination to blot the Indians out root and branch if possible, failing which to keep them down to the level of untutored aboriginal tribes of Africa as hewers of wood and drawers of water to the white man and this is fully borne out by the resolution legislatively to prohibit the Indian from acquiring a knowledge of the English language.

Indians Shut Out from Skilled Trades.

It appears from the tendency of the White people and also from the operation of the Apprenticeship Act and the Factories Act which have in actuality debarred the Indian youth from learning any skilled and semi-skilled trades coupled with the resolution recently passed by the Provincial Council legislatively prohibiting Indian children from learning the English language that the Government of this country are determined according to their formula of Western standard of life to preserve intact the appurtenances of white civilization for themselves. If that be so any sober-minded man would be inclined to ask what is the practical use of this formula in so far as it is applicable to Indians and what is the objective of the Government of India in accepting the same; it should be interesting to know what Delhi will have to say in the matter and certainly the whole of Asia would be justified in asking for an explanation of the attitude of England in respect of this admittedly world-wide problem.

A Gloomy Prospect.

In summarising the present situation and future outlook for the Indian in the Union I have to admit that the prospect is very gloomy indeed. While generously exhibiting good-will, the authorities here have deliberately and effectively taken all the steps they possibly could before even formal discussion at the Round Table Conference to gain their ends in the direction of eliminating the Indian population by pursuasion if possible and by compulsion if necessary through the means of economic pressure and in this diplomatic tussle, situated as the Indians are at present, it is difficult to imagine how the Indian Government could gain any tangible advantage for our Nationals at the Round Table Conference. Indians here fully realising the implications contained in the western standard formula could not imagine how so astute a diplomatist as Lord Reading would have committed the Government of India to a position which bristles with enormous difficulties all round and certainly the Indians in the Union who are after all, the parties immediately affected and who naturally have the last say in the matter would have remonstrated against this formula altogether until they secured an invulnerable status in the Union if they had known the nature of the negotiations conducted between Delhi and Cape Town.

In the unceasing controversy between the white races on the one part and Indian immigrants on the other part the British and the Indian Governments who are the acknowledged leaders of Western civilization have been playing the part of an "looker-on" without lifting a single finger to put an end to this fratricidal war in vindication of the rights of less organised alien races to exist. Now the problem has reached a point at which it should either be ended or mended. However the main issue is this: whether in the name of Western civilization it is moral, justifiable and honest to devise measures with the ultimate object of strangling a minority community alien in race and different in colour to that of the dominant race; whether the ethical code of Western civilization sanctions insidious propaganda on the part of its votaries in order to keep as a close preserve the appurtenances of that civilization to the white races alone without giving an opportunity to others who are prepared to adopt the western standard of life. These are the issues now confronting the public in India, England and South Africa, on a settlement of which the fate of our countrymen in this continent depends.

(Concluded.)

THE PUBLIC AND THE POSTMAN!

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The postman is our every-day visitor. He brings us news from our relatives and friends. He serves the public honestly and faithfully. Have any of us cared to inquire into the nature and extent of his duties, his cares and responsibilities and the remuneration that he gets in the form of pay and allowances?

It is necessary for the public to know how down-trodden is this class of public servants, under what difficult conditions they subsist and how ill-paid they are. The public should feel interested in them not merely on grounds of humanity, but on those of efficient service as well. Men made to live in miserable conditions cannot be expected to render good service to the public. It is the bane of our peculiar system of Government that while the higher officers can secure enhancement of pay on the ground of maintaining or increasing the efficiency of service, the subordinate and lower grade employees are left uncared for and have to pass their days in starving conditions. And when Government seems to be deaf to the demands of those subordinate employees, whom else in the hour of disappointment can they approach, but the public in general whose sympathy and assistance they desire and are in need of, in their struggle for a living wage?

The Physical Strain.

Let us just examine what the duties and responsibilities of the postman are. We are familiar with only one of the duties that the postman performs, namely, the delivery of letters. But his work begins with sorting the letters in the Post Office. For this purpose, in a city like Bombay, he is required to know three languages: English and two vernaculars. Then with the bundles of letters in his hand, he is to go out for delivery. Let it be remembered that in a place like Bombay, delivery is by no means so easy a task as it appears to be at first sight. In the first place, the physical labour involved in constantly ascending and descending the steps of the three storeyed and four storeyed buildings which are a peculiar feature of Bombay is a great strain on health. The postman, besides, in the course of his duties has to be on his legs practically for eight hours of the day. Secondly, he is required to be an intelligent person as he has often to exercise his judgment in the matter of delivery. Letters are often not correctly addressed. Inquiries have to be made before making the delivery, persons have to be identified, and if a delivery happen to be made to a wrong person, the responsibility is the postman's, for which he may come to be punished if complaints reach the Post Office.

The Pecuniary Responsibilities.

There are other and greater responsibilities which the postman has to discharge. He is entrusted with the delivery of money orders. It may be stated here that it is not the practice in England to deliver money orders to the public at their residence. The persons to whom money is remitted and to whom of course, previous intimation is given in that respect, have to attend the post office to take delivery of the money orders. Thus the British postman has no pecuniary responsibilities and yet in point of pay, prospects and conditions of service, he is in a much better position than the Indian postman. The Postal Enquiry Committee, which reported in 1920, has stated clearly that the postman's duties involve "considerable pecuniary responsibility." "He is in fact in a small way, a cashier, valuables and cash are entrusted to him he has to render a daily account, to furnish security and make good losses." The Committee has also observed that "the efficiency of the Postal Service very largely depends upon the postman."

Present Conditions.

Thus the postman's duties involve not only physical and intelligent work for eight hours a day but also considerable pecuniary responsibilities. But what are his pay and his prospects in service, for discharging these duties and responsibilities? The postman starts in Bombay City with a salary of Rs. 27, with a house-rent allowance of Rs.

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Bluffing the Baldwin Government.

Are the mine-owners simply bluffing the Baldwin Government, taking advantage of the fact that they have to do with a Capitalist Government which will be most unwilling to seek resort to the remedy of nationalisation of the industry as the only antidote to their obstinacy? In spite of the severe warning of the Cabinet Coal Committee that they must consider the question of a national agreement, twenty-four District Associations have refused to empower the Mining Association to enter into agreements on their behalf, emphasizing their adherence to the method the miners hate, that of district agreements. The financial loss to the community of the coal stoppage has been computed to be five times as great as the cost of the Crimean War, and as much as the cost of the Boer War. If the Baldwin Government now take additional powers to deal with this disastrous struggle between the mine-owners and their employees, they will find support from a good many of the younger Conservatives and of course from the Labour Party in the Commons. The tone of the Conservative Press in England has certainly changed in this matter and it favours an early solution through Government agency of the crisis.

Soviet Interest in Tangier.

The British Foreign Office will find it difficult to dispute the claim of the Soviet made in the note which has been forwarded to it by M. Chicherin, according to the information of the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent, that as Tsarist Russia was a signatory to the Act of Algeciras, the present successor to the Tsarist Government has every right to participate in any international conference on the status of Tangier. If England and France welcome this interest of the Soviet in international questions but modify the welcome with the criticism that Russian aloofness from the League will make it difficult for them to allow it a voice in discussing the future of Tangier, the Soviet retort will be that the two questions have nothing to do with each other. There will be one European Power, however, glad to welcome Russia's participation in the Tangier discussions, if it can be assured beforehand of Soviet sympathy with its own demands. Spain does want an ally to help her in regard to Tangier and Russian co-operation will be welcome to a Power which has suddenly retired from the League.

Victims of Autocracy.

A letter written by Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra from the Insein jail in Burma to a friend at Barisal reveals the pitiable plight of he Bengal political prisoners now in that jail. They have all been suffering from a peculiar pain in the elbow joint for some months. One is suffering from Filariasis, a second from chronic dysentery, a third from appendicitis, a fourth from diabetes, and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is emaciating every day, having already lost twenty five seers in weight. What else could be expected when men of refinement and culture, who in a free country would be filling the offices now occupied by foreigners, are suddenly spirited away to prison without even the semblance of a trial? The authorities would not release them. They dare not put them on their trial. But have they not even the common humanity left in them to keep their prisoners in tolerable health? Most touching is the last sentence in Mr. Mitra's letter which says: "We are sometimes led to think by the sad party divisions created in the country that it has been better for us to remain in jail."

The Reason Why.

The Imperial Power, the "New Leader," says, has manifested itself against the Nizam of Hyderabad and it wonders why. According to the Labour journal the policy of the Government of India hitherto has been to treat the Indian ruling princes "rather as faithful allies than subjects" and the rule is not to interfere with them. As regards the claim that the reason for the interference lies in the alleged corruption and inefficiency of the Hyderabad administration, "it is singular," the "New Leader," remarks, "that these defects were not noticed until the Nizam dared to revive his hereditary claim to Berar and talked of negotiating with the Viceroy as equal to equal." What do the British authorities in India dislike in the Indian princes, the journal proceeds to ask, "corruption and inefficiency or this uppish and independent temper?" There is one thing, however, about which the people of India and the subjects of Indian States are absolutely certain and it is the dislike of the Paramount Power to interefere with the Indian States when the interests of their subjects demand intervention. Its attitude in regard to the Nimuchna tragedy in Alwar State is a case in point.

A welcome Change.

There is a welcome change in the attitude of one Provincial Government at least regarding the need for encouraging the indigenous systems of medicine. Some time ago the Government of the United Provinces appointed a Committee to report in what practical manner the Ayurved and Unani systems could be supported by the State. On the recommendations made by this Committee the U.P. Government have decided to distribute Rs. 50,000 as grants-in-aid to indigenous institutions and dispensaries and to establish a Board of Indian Medicine consisting of 18 members with the Hon. Mr. Justice Gokarannath Misra as Chairman. The Board is to advise Government on all matters connected with the development and organisation of the indigenous systems. This is a step in the right direction, if the composition of the Board is thoroughly Indian and if it is assured of an independent existence. The trouble in this country is that the British Medical Council exercises its rigorous sway over the practitioners of allopathic medicine in a manner which as self-respecting Indians they ought to resent. Why should India not have by this time its own Central Medical Council?

TOWARDS COMMUNAL UNITY

MALAVIYA-AZAD POURPARLERS

CONCRETE PROPOSALS ARRIVED AT?

DELHI, Sept. 15.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had a long conference with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the subject of Hindu-Muslim tension and both arrived at some concrete proposals which might lead to communal unity. The proposals will be placed before responsible leaders of both communities and if approved, immediate action will be taken on them. A. P.

PT. MOTILAL AT CAWNPORE.

CITIZENS' ROUSING RECEPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

There can be no better description of Pandit Motilal Nehru's visit to Cawnpore than to say "he came, he saw, he conquered". Cawnpore has for days past been flooded with handbills, pamphlets and placards stinking with the most filthy language in derogation of Pandit Motilal Nehru. It will be remembered that a handful of discontents thereatended to mar the procession of the President of the Cawnpore Congress by some disgraceful exhibition of ill-will and in preparation of it had distributed broadcast in the city handbills and notices derogatory to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. These attempts were frustrated by the steadfast loyalty of the citizens of Cawnpore to the Congress. The same group of mischief-makers reorganised themselves in anticipation of Pandit Motilal Nehru's visit, and tried to play the same old game. They sought shelter under the Hindu Sabha.

MISCHIEF OF MALCONTENTS.

Hundreds of handbills describing Panditji as "Traitor," "enemy of Hindus," "destroyer of cows," had been widely distributed before he arrived. The crowning effort was made to-day by proclaiming through the streets by beat of drums that it would be an unpardonable sin for any Hindu to attend the meeting that was to be addressed this evening by Panditji. These notices and proclamations only intensified the prevailing enthusiasm and brought many thousands to the meeting who would perhaps have not attended. Strange to say that the authors and the originators of the notices and proclamations managed to occupy prominent places near the dais long before the meeting commenced. There was anxiety and concern discernable on the faces of Congressmen as Panditji proceeded to the meeting place laughing and joking as usual with his companions in the car.

A ROUSING RECEPTION.

The scene that presented itself at Khurd Mahal Park where the meeting was held defies description. Cawnpore, the seat of Panditji's youth and early manhood, rose to the occasion and demonstrated the love and esteem it entertained for its oldest resident in no uncertain manner. The immense audience assembled gave vent to full throated "Jais" of Panditji who could with difficulty find his way to the platform. Dr. Murarilal presided and at once called upon Panditji to speak. This was the prearranged signal for the malcontents to create a disturbance. A member of the audience rose to speak, but he was pulled down by his neighbours. Another member of the audience then came up to the platform and defied the Chairman to rule him out of order. Then followed a regular pandemonium. "Shut up," "Turn him out," "do not listen to him," "Pandit Motilal-Ki Jai," were the cries that came from every part of the great gathering. Panditji being called upon by the Chairman to speak, rose amidst deafening cheers on which the interrupter sank in his place.

Panditji spoke for about an hour during which he held the audience spellbound. There were one or two feeble attempts at interruption which were put down by the Chair.

INDIAN NATIONAL UNION.

A WRONG IMPRESSION CORRECTED

DELHI, Sept. 14.

With reference to the report of the preliminary meeting of the Indian National Union held in Delhi on the 10th instant, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad wishes to correct the impression that the organisations mentioned therein all came under the category of communal bodies. The names of those organisations were merely suggested by a few present at the meeting, but it was decided that the board to be formed would carefully weigh and consider which of these, if any, were such whose present activities tended to retard the growth of a common nationhood.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROROGUED

ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Government has issued the following communique:—With effect from the 15th September 1926 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has prorogued the Session of the Council of State, and has dissolved the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

"LAST ACT OF LOCARNO PACT."

AGREEMENT RATIFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Geneva.—What Sir A. Chamberlain smilingly described to Reuter representative as "the last act of the Locarno Pact" at the aged Secretary-General's room is the deposition of the ratifications by all the signatories to it. Representatives of all the seven nations concerned were present, and there were no speeches. Proceedings which only lasted ten minutes merely consisted of affixing signatures, hand shaking of delegates and despatch of a congratulatory telegram to the Mayor of Locarno.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAINS LUNCHEON TO GERMANS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Following the ratification of the Locarno agreements Sir A. Chamberlain gave luncheon to Germans. Maharajah of Kapurthala, Lord Robert Cecil and Hilton Young were present. The British Empire Delegation met later.—Reuter.

NEW RING SPINDLES FOR JAPAN

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Manchester correspondent of "The Financial Times" says that the Platt Brothers of Oldham have received orders to equip two mills in Japan with 30,000 and 20,000 ring spindles respectively. The start will be made in three months. It is expected that the mills will be completed early in 1927. The opinion is expressed that the present 5,300,000 spindles of Japan probably must be doubled if the output of cotton piece-goods is to be maintained in view of Japan's decision to abolish night-work in cotton mills in three years.—Reuter's Special.

ECHO OF H 29 DISASTER

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The court-martial inquiring into the submarine H.29 disaster at Devonport has sentenced Lieut. Maloolm Edgar Wevell to be dismissed from his ship and severely reprimanded. The Court found that the hazarding of the vessel was due to accused's omitting to give orders for the trimming of the submarine in a definite manner and not immediately investigating the flooding of the tanks and omitting to ensure that the hatches were closed before the tanks were flooded.—Reuter's Special.

DEFAMATION OF BRAHMIN LEADER

FOUR NON-BRAHMINS SENTENCED.

POONA, Sept. 15.

The judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Fleming, City Magistrate, in the case in which four non-Brahmins of Poona City were charged with having defamed a deceased Brahmin leader of Maharashtra the late Vishnu Sastry Chiplunkar, a publicist and a great Marathi author the complinant being a relative of Chiplunkar. The defamation was contained in a pamphlet called "Desache Dushman" or Enemies of the Country". Mr. Jawalkar writer of the pamphlet together with the printer was charged under sections 500 and 501 I. P. C., respectively and both were sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 each or in default 3 months' further simple imprisonment. Two others Mr. Jedhe who had written a foreward and Mr. K. G. Bagde, pleader, who had written a preface ot the pamplet where charged under sections 500 and 109 were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each or two months' imprisonment in default thereof. The Magistrate in passing sentence observed that he had to take consideration that the defamation was of a kind which promoted class hatred or enmity.—A. P.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE AT DACCA

DACCA, Sept. 15.

There was no trouble anywhere in the city yesterday. Most of the shops were open although some of them were closed immediately after dusk. Hindus were noticed using hackney carriages to-day. It is reported that the temple of Kali at Nanagalbundh in Narayinganj Sub-Division was looted and the image broken yesterday by Mahomedans who were armed with dangerous weapons. Schools and colleges have opened, but the number of students attending them is very small. Up till now over two hundred arrests have been made.—A.P.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR RANGOON.

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

Alan Cobham flew over Mergui this morning at 8.50 *en route* to Rangoon.—A.P.

COBHAM ARRIVES AT RANGOON

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

Alan Cobham alighted here at 13|15 hours.—A. P.

MALAVIYA-NEHRU CONVERSATION

NEGOTIATIONS FOR UNITY

PUNDIT MOTILAL'S STATEMENT

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

With regard to Pandit Malaviya's statement, Pandit Motilal Nehru, interviewed by the Associated Press Correspondent at Lucknow has made a lengthy statement in the course of which he said that at the very first meeting at Simla he made it quite clear to Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai that he regarded two points as essential: (1) That there was no question of accepting offices without some advance being made by the Government. (2) That the conditions upon which it would be possible to accept offices should be clearly specified in writing and not left to any Committee. It was agreed to discuss the conditions which should be fulfilled before acceptance of offices. He was ready with these conditions and handed copies of the typed draft to those present. This draft was not agreed to.

Pandit Motilal then proceeds to state that he sent on the 4th instant telegrams to a number of friends in the country regarding Malaviyaji's terms.

All replies were received by me before the 10th and I sent them to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for his perusal asking him to treat them as confidential. On reading them Pandit Malaviya said that it was no use carrying on the conversations any longer but desired to have my own opinion on his suggestions. This I conveyed to him by my letttr of the 11th September which has since been published in the Press. I was never asked to attend any meeting or take part in any consultations with the Responsivists and the Independents.

My programme giving the time and date of my departure from Delhi as the morning of the 12th had been published a week before and I left Delhi accordingly without receiving any suggestion from any quarter to postpone my departure. These facts should be read with the terms now published by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

SABARMATI PACT.

It will be clear that I was anxious all along not to repeat the history of the Sabarmati Pact and insisted on the conditions for acceptance of office not only to be clearly stated but also widely published. This was not not acceptable to Pandit Malaviya and his friends and the negotiations came to an end. When Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made his suggestions on the 4th which are now published I gave my reply to him then and there and the reference to my friends was made at the suggestion of Mrs. Naidu to find out their views. I undertook to show the replies to Malaviyaji as a matter of courtesy and I fulfilled my undertaking. The Responsivists are at liberty to make such election capital as they like by publishing a part only of the negotiations. It will however be clear to the public that after the unfortunate differences which arose on the true interpretation of the Sabarmati pact the position I took in regard to the publication of the conditions of taking office was the only reasonable one. As regards the revision of lists by a Committee the Congress had at the time approved the nominations of about 400 candidates for the Assembly and the various Councils and the candidates so approved had begun their elections campaign. In some provinces the last date for filing the nominations was the 15th September. It will thus be seen that the general revision of the lists suggested by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was wholly impracticable. In case the other terms were agreed to I was willing to find places for selected men from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Party in the Assembly and also the various Councils. All those I consulted were unanimously opposed to any general revision of the lists. My proposal was therefore the only reasonable course to be followed in the circumstances."—A. P.

(Full text of the interview will appear in to-morrow's issue.)

CABINET COAL COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON THE SITUATION PREPARED.

TEHERAN, Sept. 14.

The Cabinet Coal Committee discussed today the deadlock for two hours. It is understood that the report on the general situation has been prepared and will be submitted to the full Cabinet on Thursday.

Mr. Baldwin is expected in London tomorrow, and it is believed that the Committee has concluded that no action was expedient till Mr. Baldwin's return.—Reuter.

MINE-OWNERS & NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION AWAITED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Miners' Executive has requested the miners to decline to accept the terms offered locally but to await instructions of the Executive pending Government's decision upon the owners refusal with regard to the National Conference.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

BRITISH NAVAL MEN'S BOLD DEFENCE.

IMPRISONED OFFICERS FOUND.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Shanghai.—Details of the fighting at Wanhsien fill columns of newspapers which pay tribute to the prowess of a handful of naval men in the face of the cunning trap and enormous odds. Fighting was carried out in the eighteenth century style muzzle to muzzle. Chinese machine-guns and scores of riflemen were concealed behind cargo and other vantage points on board the Wanhsien and poured at hail of fire into the blue jackets who were searching for the imprisoned officers. and who were subsequently found locked in cabins.

The fact that only seven bluejackets were killed is attributed to bad Chinese marksmanship. When the boarding party left, Kaiwo opened fire from machine-guns and pompoms set by shell fuses to explode at five feet from the gun muzzles. The decks were soon piled up with the Chinese dead deep in blood, flesh and filth and topmost corpses rolled off to the river. Chinese casualties on board the "Wanhsien" alone are estimated at three hundreds. After that Kaiwo's ammunition gave out before it started to rescue officers of the "Wanstung" whose guards tried to murder them as Kaiwo approached. but both jumped overboard. The mate swam to the French gunboat, but the engineer was hit by a bullet and drowned. Britishers carried off all the killed and wounded except Commander Parlew whose fate is not clear. Witnesses declare that his body riddled by bullets and finally repeatedly bayonetted was lying on the ground with throat cut.—Reuter.

OFFICERS' GALLANTRY IN WANHSIEN AFFAIR.

ADMIRALTY'S APPRECIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Admiralty has cabled to the Commander-in-Chief in China regretting casualties in Wanhsien affair and noting that the traditional gallantry was fully sustained by all officers and ratings who participated in it. Their Lordships desire that the expression of their warm appreciation may be conveyed to all officers and ratings concerned.—Reuter.

FIRING ON FOREIGN SHIPS STOPPED.

Sir Alexander Sinclair is going to Ichang to meet the deputation which General Yangsen has offered to send thither to discuss the Wanhsien affair. Firing on the foreign ships has ceased.—Reuter.

MILL STRIKE AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Shanghai.—Another cotton mill belonging to the Ewo group has been forced to close down owing to the strike.

Operatives of Dongshing cotton mill have resumed. Naigai Wata Kaisha and Nikka cotton mills are still closed.—Reuter.

WORST RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AUSTRALIA

27 KILLED: 50 INJURED

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Sydney.—A railway accident at Murulla, hundred miles north-west of Newcastle, is described as the worst that has ever occurred in this country, 27 persons being killed and 50 injured. Four trucks laden with wool being detached from a goods train ran down-hill and crashed at 60 miles an hour into the north-west mail speeding at 49 miles per hour. The trucks jumped over the mail engine and the first coach and wrecked the second coach. The driver and the fireman of the mail were practically unhurt.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON MUSSOLINI

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—The Italian Ambassador, Baron Avezzana, interviewed M. Poincare this morning, it is presumed, with regard to the Press polemics arising out of the attempt on Sgr. Mussolini.

The French Press is very moderate in its replies to the attacks of Italian papers. Exaggerated statements such as one made by an Italian paper that a war would cost more than 200,000 francs alleged to have been paid to emigrants to get rid of Sgr. Mussolini are characterised as ridiculous.

The "Temps" stresses the need for Franco-Italian co-operation for their own sakes and for the peace of Europe.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LTD.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The report of the Imperial Airways, Ltd., shows a net loss of £20,415 for the year ended March, 1926. An additional capital will be required for the proposed service from Egypt to India and an uncalled balance of ten shillings per share will be called up.—Reuter's Special.

AN UNEXPECTED DRAW

PARSI TAIL WAGS.

RAIN PREVENTS FIGHT TO A FINISH.

EUROPEANS QUALIFY FOR FINAL.

			Runs.
Parsis	1st	innings	55
Europeans	1st	,,	127
Parsis	2nd	,,	142
Europeans	2nd	,,	46 for 5 wickets

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, September 15.

Yesterday when Parsis had lost eight wickets for 94 runs I fancied that the end was near but thanks to the most creditable stand by Elavia and Engineer, they managed to add 38 runs to their overnight's total before the partnership was dissolved. After Elavia's dismissal Engineer found in Jamshetji a most useful man who, by equally plucky innings, helped the former to raise their total to 142 which was a highly satisfactory performance after the Parsi team's second innings debacle. Although this was Engineer's first appearance in the Quadrangular Cricket he played with grit under the most distressing conditions and he deserves the highest praise for his excellent performance.

I must not, however, fail to mention that the timely rain which continued for over an hour considerably handicapped the European bowlers and fielders alike, and thus made run-getting comparatively an easy task of the remaining Parsi batsmen. Hosie rang several changes in European bowling with a view to dissolve the Elavia-Engineer partnership but the bowlers could do nothing on a dead wicket with a greasy ball. At last, West scattered Elavia's wicket with his off-break, leg-break to the left-hander and Captain Hughes-Hallett bagged Engineer's wicket with a ball that kept rather low.

Parsis were thus 70 runs ahead, and with a firm determination they took the field at 4.32 p.m. to skittle out the Europeans. But in spite of their heroic efforts they could only capture five of their opponents' wickets within the one and a half hour's play of the day. So well did the Parsi bowlers bowl, especially Vajifdar and Col. Mistry that the Europeans were completely helpless against them, and I am certain that if they had attempted to force the game it would have proved calamitous to them.

Aste played a capital innings on the English side, and so did their skipper although the latter scored only eight runs. When the end was nearing light was absolutely defective but the English batsmen continued to play in a most sporting manner and are to be complimented on their sporting spirit. Cullen and West played out the time and when stumps were drawn at 6 p.m. the Europeans had scored 46 runs for 5 wickets.

The umpires namely, Messrs. Swami and Ali carried out their duties entirely satisfactorily, and they are also to be complimented on the way in which they acquitted themselves. I sympathise with the Parsis on their elimination from this year's tournament, but sportsmen as they are, they will not grudge their opponents' victory.

Last evening when stumps were drawn 15 minutes before the scheduled time the weather was so threatening that there were prospects or more rain coming down. Light grew worse, and at 7-15 p.m. rain started and it continued till late at night. The ground was already in sodden condition, and last night's rain has made it worse. This delayed the resumption of the game to-day. The pitch was inspected by the Captains at 11 a.m. punctually and as there was plenty of water on the surface they decided to inspect it again at 1 o'clock and start the game at 2 p.m. if the state of the ground permitted such a course. The two Captains and Umpires again inspected the pitch which unfortunately was so bad that there was very little probability of even making a start before 3 p.m. The sky was still overcast with occasional glimpses of the sun and intermittent drizzles. The weather was oppressive in the afternoon, and the number of people assembled to witness the commencement was hardly 1,000.

GAME BEGINS AT 3.15.

After patiently waiting for a long time it was at last definitely decided to begin the game at 3-15, when Hosie led his team on the field in the midst of loud clapping of the spectators. Drizzling had still continued at the time of the resumption, and Howlett who opened the attack from the pavilion end to Elavia was bowling considerably slow as he could not obtain proper foothold on the ground. The first over was a maiden one. Graham was put on to bowl from the Council Hall end, and there were frequent interruptions in the play as the bowler could not obtain a firmer foothold, so slippery was the wicket. Engineer opened his account off the third ball of Graham by sweeping the ball to leg which gave him 2 runs. Howlett was taken off, and Aste bowled from the pavilion end, conceding two runs to the batsmen. The game was dull for the first 20 minutes, but Elavia livened it up by sending Graham for a brace through covers, and again to the on-boundary for four. The appearance of 100 on the board was greeted with loud applause by the supporters of the Parsis and both players continued to play confidently. The pitch was playing much easy, but the outfield was dead slow, owing to continuous drizzle. 110 went up when Engineer nicely cut Aste for 2, and in the same over he again glanced him to leg for a brace. Engineer was playing remarkably well, and beautifully sent Graham through the covers all along the ground, but West by a nice piece of fielding only gave a single run. Elavia was also warming up to his work as he late-cut the next delivery of Graham for four, and brought up 120 on the board. At 122 his career came to an end as West who had replaced Aste scattered his wickets by a beautiful leg-break. (122—9—18.)

Elavia is a great man in a crisis and during his short stay he and Engineer added valuable 28 runs to the Parsi total. Jamsetji was the last man in and he immediately got busy by obtaining first a single run, and then two, off Aste. Persistent drizzling greatly handicapped the European side as the ball was as greasy as soap, and consequently run-getting became an easy task for the batsmen. Jamsetji hoisted 130 by hitting a long hop, off Aste, to the on-boundary for four. Jamsetji's antics when playing caused jocular applause among the spectators and although at the critical time every run was precious, he jogged along leisuredly when taking his runs. Engineer was very careful and by obtaining one run, off Aste, took the score to 140. At this stage Hosie rang a fresh bowling change by putting on Hughes-Hallett in place of Aste, and it was a good move as the bowler captured Engineer's wicket, off his second ball. (142—10—21.)

Engineer played a plucky innings when disaster started in the face of the Parsi team and by scoring 21 runs he fully justified his inclusion in the team.

The following are the closing scores:—

THE PARSIS.—SECOND INNINGS.

S N Gandhi, c Aste, b Howlett	25
B E Kapadia, c Howlett, b Graham	5
S H Colah, l.b.w, b Howlett	1
B E Kalapesi, c G Ellis, b Graham	10
D K Kapadia, c Cullen, b Aste	14
H J Vajifdar, c and b Howlett	0
Col. Mistry, c Cocks, b Howlett	15
F Kapadia, c West, b Graham	8
Elavia, b West	18
Engineer, b Capt. Hughes-Hallett	21
Jamsetji, not out	11
Extras	14
Total	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	21	9	37	4
Graham	16	5	39	3
Aste	17	6	41	1
G Ellis	3	0	3	0
West	4	1	6	1
H Hallett	2	0	2	1

Lieut. Howlett bowled 3 no-balls and Aste 2 wide-balls.

EUROPEANS' SECOND KNOCK

Europeans started their second innings at 4-32 p.m. by sending Hudson and Phillips, the former facing Kalapesi who bowled from the pavilion end. Hudson sent the third delivery of Kalapesi to the on-boundary by hooking him. Col. Mistry bowled from the Council Hall end, and off his first ball secured the wicket of Phillips who was held behind the wickets. (4—1—0.)

Aste partnered Hudson and in the second over of Kalapesi, the latter was badly missed at the wickets by Bahadur Kapadia, but Kalapesi had his revenge in his next over as he sent Hudson's wicket flying out of the ground. (6—2—4.)

Hosie, the European skipper, next joined Aste and nicely glided Kalapesi to fine-leg for one. Aste obtained a lucky snick of 2, off Kalapesi, and by driving him again for a brace, through the covers, he hoisted the first decade, which took 20 minutes from the commencement of the game. Col. Mistry was bowling wonderfully well on today's lifeless wicket, as during his three overs he only conceded a single run. Aste opened his shoulders by sending Kalapesi to the off-boundary twice in succession. 20 appeared immediately and Jamsetji bowled from the Council Hall end, in the place of Col. Mistry, who put himself on by relieving Kalapesi. Both bowlers were bowling steadily which made run-getting difficult. Col. Mistry rang a fresh change by putting on Vajifdar from the pavilion end and the bowler had hard luck in not obtaining the wicket of Aste who was completely beaten by the ball which kept very low. Vajifdar however scattered the wickets of Aste with a ball that came off the pitch very quickly. (23—3—16.)

The retiring batsman played sterling cricket and received a loud ovation on his return to the pavilion.

FREQUENT CHANGES IN BOWLING.

Gregson-Ellis partnered Hosie who drove Kalapesi through the cover for three. Gregson-Ellis also sent the next delivery of Kalapesi to the long on-boundary which gave him three runs and the total mounted to 30 after the game was in progress for 52 minutes. The Parsi skipper was changing

(Continued on next page.)

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM

ASIATIC BILL'S REPEAL

MR. C. F. ANDREWS OPTIMISTIC

DELHI, Sept. 15.

In view of the close approach of the Round Table Conference between the South African Government and the Government of India over the South African Indian question, Mr. C. F. Andrews, who had been to South Africa five times and had made a close study of the South African Indian problem, is leaving for South Africa on the 29th September. Mr. Andrews is undertaking the visit under the auspices of the Imperial Citizenship Association. Resolutions have been passed by the Congress Working Committee and other representative bodies placing on record their appreciation of Mr. Andrews' mission and wishing him all success. Following is an interview granted to a representative of the "Free Press of India" on the subject of his mission:—

THE ASIATIC BILL.

Question: "Can you tell me the reasons why you still hope to obtain the withdrawal of the Asiatic Bill and the cessation of the policy of repatriation and segregation, which it implies? Is not Mr. Tilman-Roos' anti-Asiatic policy bound, in the long run, to gain a stronger hold on the popular imagination in South Africa than General Hertzog's conciliatory view? Will not the deep innate colour prejudice itself be certain to overcome all our appeals to reason and justice?"

Answer: "I know all the force of that argument and have also been thinking it over in my mind night and day. It is difficult to overestimate the strength of the colour prejudice among the Whites in South Africa. Mr. Tilman-Roos can at all times easily appeal to it. There is also the White "Labour" prejudice to be taken into account. Mr. Boydell, the Minister for Labour in General Hertzog's Cabinet, has been no less emphatic than Mr. Tilman-Roos, the Minister of Justice, in declaring positively that there could be no alteration in the principles of the Asiatic Bill, at the Conference, but only of the details. Of all people, I am least likely to underrate the tremendous force of this popular colour prejudice against the "Asiatic,"—as the Indian is called in South Africa, for I have personally experienced it and also suffered under it. Nevertheless, in spite of extraordinarily distressing experiences, which sometime have almost driven me to lose hope altogether realising the intensity of the popular prejudice, I have faith and confidence, that in the end we shall succeed (as we have done already once before) in giving a moratorium, during which reason and justice may do their work in men's minds and the passing colour prejudices of the age, which are based on nothing except popular sentiment and emotion, will be overcome. Time is really on our side, all the while. The moral conscience of the civilised world is growing stronger and stronger, in spite of many ominous signs that seem to point in the contrary direction. We have only to gain time for intellect and moral judgment to do their appointed work, and in the end we shall not be disappointed. When we were in South Africa last time we often said to one another, that if only we had sufficient time given us, we could prove to every reasonable man, the justice of our cause. Now time has been given to us. Let us see how we shall use it."

REASONS FOR EARLY GOING

Question: "But why are going out so early? Why do you want to get there two months before the Round Table Conference begins?"

Answer: "For the one very reason that I have mentioned, namely in order to make the best use of the time that as been so providentially given to us. There is now before us the supreme necessity of getting our own case ready in every detail. For instance, there are the Natal archieves to be searched through and through, in order to obtain all the facts about the introduction of Indian indentured labour, from 1860 onwards. Also the experience of the South African Indian community has to be very carefully taken into account and their own point of view has to be gained not only in a vague general manner, but also in every detail. Believe me, in a Conference of this kind, it is only thorough work that really counts. We must never forget that the South African conditions are entirely novel. There are hardly any precedents to go by. Mistakes may be easily made, unless a very careful analysis of the whole South African situation with regard to what is called the "colour question", is taken by some one before hand. Now, it is quite clear, that the member of the Conference, who will come over from India in December, will not be in a position to do this. Even the last deputation, admirable and painstaking and hard-working though it was, could not cover the whole ground. And much also has happened, even in the last few months, with regard to General Hertzog's new native and "coloured" policy, which must have an intimate bearing on the Asiatic question in some of its most vital and essential details. All these things have to be studied anew in their different implications. The large questions of inter-trade relations, comparative growth of population, Indian educational facilities, etc., have to be examined on the spot, and the latest statistics obtained about them. This is no small labour to undertake even in two months' time. As a matter of fact, I ought really to have gone back to Africa before, but that was not possible for many obvious reasons. As it is, I shall not arrive a moment too soon".

MR. ANDREW'S POSITION.

Question: "What will be your position in regard to the Conference itself and the Indian community in South Africa?"

Answer: "Clearly my work will lie entirely with the Indian community. As on earlier visits I shall stay with them in their homes and share their daily lives. This is the only direct way of really working out the problem; for they have themselves lived in South Africa, and, therefore, they know where exactly the shoe pinches. No one else can understand the problem as they can. Therefore, it is only by actually living with them, that exact personal knowledge and experience can be obtained. Then, when the Conference members came over from India to South Africa, I shall hope to give them the result of this experience and in a sense represent the South African Indian community to them, acting as a link between these two parties. In order to do this effectively I must clearly go over before hand and prepare the ground".

Question: "Will you meet the South African Deputation before you start?"

Answer: "I sail on September 29th, and they will arrive on September 18th. Therefore, there will be ample time to meet them before I depart. This point was kept in view, when fixing the steamer by which I shall travel to South Africa. The Bombay Imperial Citizenship Association is providing for my passage, and I am going out under their auspices, along with the good will and confidence of representative bodies in India, including especially the All-India National Congress, which has just passed a resolution at its Working Committee meeting in Delhi. Already I have received cakes and messages from South Africa asking me to come as soon as possible. Messages have reached me also from East Africa asking me to stay on the journey and spend a fortnight in Tanganyika".

Question: "Will you be able to do this?"

Answer: "No. The future of Indians in East Africa, and indeed in all the colonies, depends entirely upon what happens in South Africa. If we receive in better treatment there, it will raise our status all over the world".—Free Press.

S. AFRICAN DELEGATION

RECEPTION ON ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, September 15.

The South African Deputation headed by Mr. F.W. Beyers, Minister for Mines and Industries in the South African Cabinet and consisting of Messrs. O.S. Vermooten, J.S. Marwick, A.C. Fordham, G. Reyburn, Patrick Duncan and W.H. Rood will land at the Alexandra Docks, Bombay on Saturday morning by s.s. "Takliwa."

On arrival the Deputation will be received by an A.D.C. of H.E. the Governor, Mr. G.A. Thomas, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. G.S. Bajpai, I.C.S., representing the Government of India, Mr. C.F. Andrews, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. R.M. Chinoy, President of the Bombay Corporation, Lalji Naranji, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber J.A. Kay, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, W.H. Neilson, Chairman Bombay Port Trust, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association and Mr. J.B. Petit, Hon. Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association. The Deputation will stay in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

On Saturday at 1.30 p.m. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Lady Thakurdas will give a lunch in honour of the members of the Deputation at the Orient Club. In the evening on the same day Mr. R.M. Chinoy President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will give a garden party to the Deputation at the Chowpatty Bandstand Gardens at 5.30 p.m. At 8.30 p.m. the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association will entertain the Deputation at "a banquet at "Ready-money House," Malabar Hill.

On Sunday, the Chairman and Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust will show the Deputation round the Port. At 1.30 p.m. the Deputation will be entertained to a lunch at the Ballard Pier Restaurant by the Trustees of the Port Trust.

In the evening Mr. Lalji Naranji Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be "at home" to the Deputation at the "Beehive" Nepean Sea Road. The same night, Mr. J.A. Kay, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will entertain the Deputation to a dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club, to which the representatives of the various communities of Bombay have been invited.

The Deputation leaves Bombay for Poona the same night.

WELCOME TO S. AFRICAN DELEGATION

MAHATMA TO ATTEND GARDEN PARTY

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, writes:—

"Mahatma Gandhi is attending the Garden Party of the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Sunday, (the 19th instant) to meet the Members of the Delegation from the Union of South Africa, at "Beehive", Napean Sea Road."

DEPUTATION TO BE VICEROY'S GUESTS

SIMLA, September 15.

The South African Deputation has been invited by Lord and Lady Irwin to stay at the Vicaregal Lodge as their guests during the Deputation's stay at Simla from 1st to 4th October.—A.P.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

STORMY SCENES AT FINAL MEETING.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY UNCERTAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

OTTAWA.—Early election returns indicate that Government will not be able to secure a majority in the new Parliament unless returns from Western Canada prove a surprise. The contest has been bitter with the result that at least ten slander actions are pending among the political leaders including action by Mr. Mackenzie King against a Toronto paper for fifty thousand sterling damages and two actions by Mr. Stevens, Minister of Customs against two newspapers for twenty thousand each.

There were stormy scenes at the final meetings of the campaign at Montreal where Mr. Patenaude, Minister of Justice, was unable to obtain hearing and there were fierce encounters between his supporters and opponents and eggs and tomatoes and other missiles were thrown. Reuter.

LIBERALS' PROSPECT OF CLEAR MAJORITY

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Ottawa.—The election returns up to shortly before midnight point to the defeat of Government, with the probability that the Liberals will have the largest group in the House of Commons and possibly a clear majority. The Conservatives hitherto have had three gains, the Liberals eighteen and the Progressives one.—Reuter.

LATEST RESULTS

LONDON, September 15.

Ottawa.—The latest results show the following state of the parties:—

Liberals 116; Conservatives 88; Progressives 16; Labour 4; Alberta Farmers 10.

Mr. Meighen himself and five Cabinet members have been defeated and all Liberal ex-Ministers have been re-elected. The country is virtually assured of a comparatively stable Government under the Liberal auspices for four years, since Mr. Mackenzie King with the co-operation of the Progressives will be able to rely on a majority over any other combination. Moreover he can probably count on the support of the majority of Alberta Farmers and Labourites. Mr. Meighen's resignation is imminently expected after which Mr. Mackenzie King will be summoned to form the Cabinet. Hence it is doubtful if arrangements will be made in time to enable the Premier to attend the Imperial Conference unless the latter is again postponed.—Reuter.

SPANISH TROOPS IN MOROCCO

SITUATION BECOMING DIFFICULT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—According to messages from Fez, the situation in the Spanish zone of Morocco is again becoming difficult. Two Spanish columns have been hemmed in in the district north of Fez and Southeast of Shesuan. The Spanish troops are concentrating with a view to relieving columns which are making for the French Zone but are short of ammunition while rebels are reported to be moving northward apparently in an attempt to cut off the retreat of columns.—Reuter.

RECENT REVOLT IN SPAIN.

ARMY OFFICERS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Madrid.—A Court-Martial composed of the general officers sitting at Segovia has sentenced to death the colonel commanding the army artillery school in connection with the recent unsuccessful revolt, but His Majesty the King in accordance with Government suggestion has commuted this to solitary confinement for life. Thirty officers of the school have been sentenced to temporary solitary confinement.—Reuter.

PRIMO DE RIVERA REGIME

PLEBISCITE TO REGISTER PUBLIC APPROVAL.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Madrid.—Provisional results of the plebiscite to enable people to register their approval of Primo de Rivera regime show that nearly three million signatures have been given in favour of government. Several provincial figures are outstanding.—Reuter.

PERSIAN CABINET CRISIS.

MOSTOFI AGREES TO RETURN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In order to end the existing crisis, all parties in the Mejliss have promised full confidence in Mostofi and members of his Cabinet. Mostofi has consequently agreed to return and probably Pirnai (Mushir ed Dowleh) will be given the portfolio.—Reuter.

The Governor of Bombay presided at a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 14th instant.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Ghulam Jilani of Wai and Sardar S. C. Moodliar at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 14th instant.

Kumar Shri Fatesinhji of Limbdi lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 14th instant.

PARSI CHARITIES

RS 44 LAKHS DONATED LAST YEAR

16 LAKHS DONATION OF WADIA BROS.

The annual statement of donations given by Parsis for charities, communal or cosmopolitan, during the past Yezdezardi year 1295, that is from 9th September 1925 to 8th Septmber 1926, is out which shows that the stream of Parsi charities flowed as incessantly as in the past years. The total donations given during the year reach the huge total of about 44 lakhs. This sum, of course, includes the princely donation of Rs. 16 lakhs which the Bombay Merchant Princes Sir N. N. Wadia and his brother Mr. C. N. Wadia, promised during the year under certain conditions which only await acceptance before the sum is donated.

PRINCIPAL DONATIONS OF YEZ. 1295

Among the other principal donations, mention may be made of the sums of (1) Rs. 3,30,000 from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charity Funds; (2) Rs. 2,90,000 on the occasion of the Oothamna ceremony of late Bai Jerbai N. Wadia; (3) Rs 279,800 as the Parsi contribution to the Governor's Hospital Fund; (4) Rs. 2,00,000 from Mr Byramji Jeejebhoy for the Governor's Hospital Fund; (5) Rs. 1,35,000 for the erection of houses of the Dadar Colony Scheme. There are several donations of under one lakh of rupees.

TOTAL FOR 16 YEARS APPROXIMATES 5 1|2 CRORES.

It is interesting to note that the total amount of Parsi donations to various charities, communal as well as cosmopolitan during the last 16 years i.e. from Yez. 1280 to 1295 is Rs. 5,43,75,000 (including the 44 lakhs of 1295 stated above). The largest sum donated in a single year during these 16 years, was Rs. 59,00,000 in Yez. 1293 and the lowest, Rs. 13 lakhs in Yez. 1282.

MR PIM PASSES BY.

BOMBAY A. D. C'S LATEST PRODUCTIO

Mr. Milne's dilightful comedy "Mr. Pim Passes By" which was a tremendous success on the London stage some years ago invites the patronage of amateur theatrical clubs by the opportunities it offers of securing easy approbation. Its theme is absorbingly funny, the lamentable talent old Mr. Pim possesses for mixing up names providing the means for so much misunderstanding which he himself happens finally to clear up. The talkative and inquisite young niece, Dinah of the wife of that pillar of British respectability Mr. Marden learns from Mr. Pim, who wishes to see her uncle on business that Mrs. Marden had for her first husband a person of the name of Tellworthy. Tellworthy has been dead for the last six years and his widow has married Mr. Marden. Mr. and Mrs. Marden live in the country and staying with him is Mrs. Marden's niece who has bestowed her affections on Brian Strange, a painter who in Mr. Marden's opinion draws "triangular cows" and will not be able to support a wife. Mr. Pim proposes just to go round to the Post Office instead of waiting for Mr. Marden and on his return meets both the young squire and his wife and mentions in conversation that he met a Mr. Tellworthy at Marseilles. Mr. Pim leaves, he "passes by" but Mr. Marsden is convinced that his "wife" has committed bigamy, now that Tellworthy is known to be alive. Lady Marsden, Mr. Marsden's is horrified. What will the County think? Mr. Marden feels he has sinned against the laws of the Church and the laws of conscience. The whole thing is "immoral." The young painter tells him that morality means sticking to the woman he loves. Mr. Marden contemplates asking his wife to obtain a divorce from the first husband so that he can marry her in the proper legal and religious manner and the "wife" does not really know what to do when Mr. Pim suddenly returns to explain that he had made a mistake and that it was not Tellworthy but a Mr. Henry Harbottle he had met at Marseilles, and relieves the tense situation. Mrs. R.G. Bullock and Mrs. Marden had a very difficult part to render and she did it with ease and sincerity. Mr. Buser was on occasions a trifle too mechanical in his rendering of the honest, upright strictly conventional county gentleman and the painter will do well to put more life into his performance. Mr. Pim was good but the whole cast will considerably improve the tone of the acting if they speak up a bit. It was quite a creditable performance the Bombay A.D.C. gave yesterday at the Excelsior, and the lovers of light comedy will miss an excellent opportunity if they miss the production which is to be repeated for the next three nights. The following is the cast:

Anne—Mrs. H.D.M. Hayward.

Mr. Pim—Mr. B.C. Rowlandson.

Dinha (Mrs. Marsden's niece)—Miss B. Rodgen.

Brian Strange—Mr. C.H. Hardcastle.

Mrs. Marden—Mrs. R.G. Bullock.

George Marden—Mr. C.F. Buser.

Lady Marden—Miss Barwell.

AN UNEXPECTED DRAW

(Continued from Previous Page.)

his bowling rapidly, and now Engineer came on for Kalapesi from the Council Hall end. Jamsetji relieving Engineer from the Council Hall end made an unsuccessful appeal for l.b-w. Forty went up at 5-40 p.m. and Hosie in nibbling at the off-ball of Vajifdar touched one and gave a catch behind the wickets. (40—4—8.)

Cullen was the next man in and he opened his account by driving Jamsetji, for one run in the country. Cullen survived two unsuccessful appeals against him, one for l.b-w, off Jamsetji, and the other for a catch behind the wickets, off Vajifdar. Gregson-Ellis, however, was declared l-b-w, off Jamsetji. (42—5—8.)

West now joined Cullen against whom there was a further appeal for a catch by B Kapadia which was disallowed by the umpire. Light had now become very dim and the batsmen had a gruelling time against Vajifdar under the circumstances. West and Cullen however played out time, the former being 3 and the latter 2.

END IN DRAW.

The match thus ended in a draw, but as the Europeans had the first innings lead, they qualify for the final.

The following is the detailed score:—

THE EUROPEANS.—SECOND INNINGS.

Hudson, b Kalapesi	4
Phillips, c B Kapadia, b Mistry	0
Aste, b Vajifdar	16
Hosie, c B Kapadia, b Vajifdar	8
Gregson-Ellis, l-b-w, b Jamsetji	8
Cullen, not out	3
West, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	46

Fall of wickets:—1 for 4, 2 for 6, 3 for 23, 4 for 40, 5 for 42.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	6	1	24	1
Col. Mistry	6	4	3	1
Jamsetji	9	5	7	1
Vajifdar	10	7	6	2
Engineer	2	1	1	0

EUROPEANS.—1st Innings.

G Aste c Elavia b Kalapesi	4
G C Phillips l.b.w b Kalapesi	12
A L Hosie (capt.) c B Kapadia b Jamsetji	2
R E Hudson st. b Kapadia b Jamsetji	11
S E West c Mistry b Jamsetji	27
Capt. Hughes Hallett lbw b Jamsetji	5
Gregson-Ellis c Mistry b Jamsetji	36
O B Graham c Colah b Kalapei	3
W J Cullen b Kalapesi	2
Cocks l.b.w. b Jamsetji	5
Lt. Howlett not out	11
Extras	9
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B. K. Kalapesi 4 for 43.
H. J. Vajifdar 0 for 22.
R. J. D. Jamsetji 6 for 46.
H. J. Engineer 0 for 7.

The following are scores:—

THE PARSIS.—FIRST INNINGS.

B K Kalapesi, c Cocks, b West	0
S N Gandhi, c Graham, b Howlett	1
B E Kapadia, b Graham	1
S H Colah, c G Ellis, b Graham	10
D K Kapadia, c Hosie, b Graham	13
Col. Mistry, c and b Graham	0
H J Vajifdar, b Howlett	2
F E Kapadia, c Phillips, b Aste	6
J N Elavia, c Hosie, b Howlett	11
H J Engineer, b Howlett	0
R J D Jamshetjee, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	55

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	14.4	5	18	4
West	3	0	9	1
Graham	7	2	12	4
Aste	4	1	12	1

Fall of wickets:—1 for 2, 2 for 2, 3 for 14, 4 for 14, 5 for 14, 6 for 19, 7 for 32, 8 for 49, 9 for 46, and 10 for 55.

Umpires:—Messrs. K. R. Swami and C. M. Ali.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

In the share market jutes in the absence of any outside support and poor speculative demand this section ruled the turn easier. In coals a moderate turnover resulted and teas show a steady market, Dimakusi and Teen Ali both being wanted at advancing rates. Miscellaneous shows no change. In Banks: Imperial Banks were marked up about 10 points. Government securities are steady unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—5 per cent bonds 1933 104/4.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 27/2. Imperial Bank fully paid 1455; Imperial Bank conty 364.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 72/8 Arrah Sesseram Light Railway 93; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 100; Hoshairpur Doab Branch Railway 99; Modra Bhon Railway 84.

Cottons:—Dunbar 137.

Jutes:—Auckland 236/8; Birla 7/8; Caledonian 501; Clive 35/4; Howrah 39/2; Hukumchand pref 91/4; Kankinarrah 445; Kinnison pref 323/8; Lansdowne 256; National 28/12; Northbrook 48/8; Orient 221/8; Presidency 7/4.

Coals:—Bansjorah 8/8; Gopalichuck 7/4; Kosoonda and Nyadee 13; Raneegunge 30/12 Satgukuria and Asansol 1/11.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/12 Indian Standard Wagon pref 72; Indian Iron and Steel 7/2; Indian Wood products 9/8; Bengal Assam Steam ordy 211.

Rubber shares:—Chanekat Serdang s 10.25 cts.

Teas:—Bishnauth 35/4; Dimakusi 24712; Jutlibari 20/12; Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea 42; Patrakola ordy 355; Teen Ali 26; Red Bank 6/12.

Exchange, etc., unchanged.—A. P.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PROVINCES.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

PROF. SHAH'S SUGGESTIONS.

A paper was read before the Gujerat Sahitya Samsad, on the occasion of its annual celebrations, by Prof. K. T. Shah on 'Gujerat: A Prominent Entity". The lecturer declared the subject to be important from the point of view of the impending changes in the constitution of India. He held that the next stage in constitutional advance would be to complete the scheme of responsibility and autonomy in the provinces; but that in order that the provinces should be properly equipped to make the best use of local autonomy, it was necessary to reconstruct some of the provinces on the true basis of ethinic or linguistic unity. Applying his ideal to Gujerat, the lecturer thought the present Gujerat Division in the Bombay Presidency was by no means the province of Gujerat as it should be under a reconstituted India of a truly federal type, with equal and independent units participating in the same. Gujerat as he envisaged it, would have an area of over a 100,000 square miles, and a population of over ten millions; and such a province, he felt, could well discharge the true function of civilised Government,—the betterment of the governed.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

The lecturer then proceeded to take stock of some of the disadvantages and advantages of such a reconstructed unit of Gujerat. The existence of a number of petty principalities was one such disadvantage, in whose case, the lecturer made an interesting distinction between the States and the rulers. For the rulers individually, the paper had not a single good word to say; and, speaking for himself, the author would not be satisfied short of a wholesale expropriation of those princes. Speaking, however of their States, meaning the people of those States, the lecturer held that these people were in no way dissimilar to their brethren in the adjoining British territory; and that, given suitable conditions, there was no reason why they should not be assimilated with the British India population of the same stock. In the larger States he thought the introduction of similar democratic institutions as in the British territory would help establish a consortium which would solve the tangle to a large extent; while for the smaller States the only solution seemed to be a confederation among themselves, first, to realise the basis of equality on a representative and responsible plane of government.

As for the advantages of Gujerat, Prof. Shah noted in the first place the absence of any communal tension, any division of the Brahmin non-Brahmin type, which was agonising some other parts of India. He also emphasised the relative superiority of per capital wealth and resources in Gujerat, which would naturally give that province a better initial start, and counterpoise the disparity of numbers or extent as compared with the bigger units like Bengal, or the Punjab.

GUJARAT'S INTERESTS NEGLECTED

The 'raison d'etre' however, of this kind of provincial reconstruction was, besides the removal of these historical anomalies which now made up the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, the real need of proper, personal attention and interest in the problems of the place that mattered. None except the children of the soil themselves, governing their own patrimony, could attend successfully and sympathetically to the problems of the place. In the case of Gujerat, Prof. Shah mentioned two leading cases, which, he thought, would have met with wholly different treatment had the Government of Gujerat been in Gujerat hands. Gujerat, he said, was a great maritime province, with easy and ancient facilities for coastal communication by water. In such a province the extension of railway must needs mean a disproportionate tax on the producer that could very well be avoided, or at least modified, if the rival means of far more cheap transport, that is, by sea, was made accessible. The ports of Gujerat needed a resurrection, which was neither impassible nor beyond the means of Gujerat; and one of the first matters the popular and sympathetic Government of Gujerat would have to attend to would be the revival of these ports and the restoration of the Gujerat coastal trade. Another example in which a Presidency Government had not attended to and could not attend to the real needs of a province like Gujerat was, according to Prof. Shah, the case of a University in Gujerat. He explained at some length how closely a University in and for Gujerat would attend fully to the real problems not only of the culture of Gujerat but also of its material prosperity.

In conclusion, the lecturer tried to guard against a possible misapprehension. He declared himself a staunch nationalist, who, by advocating reconstruction of autonomous provinces, was in no way detracting from the value of national solidarity. India must have a strong central government; but he thought that would not be inconsistent with the creation of independent and autonomous provinces, especially if due care was taken to make a reasonable, logical division of functions between the central and the provincial authority.

"KEEP YOUNG."

TAKE TO PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A NEW YEAR 'GIFT' TO PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a meeting of the Parsis of Bombay was held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday evening to celebrate the Khordadsal, Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Talyarkhan, presiding. In spite of the inclemency of weather, a large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen was present on the occasion.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his satisfaction that representatives of different communities were invited that evening to address the gathering on various topics of the day. He hoped that their speeches would be both interesting and instructive to the Parsi community as they would address from their communal view-point.

PLEA FOR MUTUAL SYMPATHY.

Mr. Kanayalal M. Munshi, then said, Mahomedans, Hindus or Parsis, if they spoke Gujerati, were Gujeratis, and were therefore one in thought and sympathy towards one another. They should, therefore, sink all religious and communal differences and consider themselves as children of one Motherland, with one common goal and ideal.

Mr. H. W. Bryant, then after wishing a happy new year to the Parsi community spoke on "Keeping Young." "We are as old as we feel, and it depends also on how in youth we lead our lives" he said. It was no use to regret the passing days but to renew hopes and rejoice in the knowledge that we made a new start on the new year day. The old year had gone and the new year begun again, and therefore, they had to look to "to-day" with the future hope of reward, with daily communion with God.

PLEA FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

As strong mind and strong body were essential to keep on young physical culture was therefore necessary for boys and girls to keep them fit. He appealed to all young woys and girls to go in for physical exercise to radiate cheerfulness and happiness in daily life, and thus to make a good start for the new year. The Boy Scouts and Girls Guides movement was also a very healthy movement to keep young. He urged members of all communities to take care of their bodies, and he hoped there would be less strife and nerves which they heard of now-a-days. India was destined to make her contribution to the progress of the world, which she would not do, without toning up her mind and body. The Parsis had not a small part to play in that direction, and he appealed to them to take it up as a New Year's resolution.

FRANCHISE OF WOMEN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then spoke on the franchise of women. In England and Ireland, he said, women had asserted their rights and now enjoyed the privilege of going to the House of Commons. In Turkey, women enjoyed similar privileges, and in Tibet women had equal rights with men. He was glad women in India were recently given the right to go to the legislature. He hoped Parsi women would take advantage of this privilege and also would try to go to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He suggested the establishment of a Female Election Board to put forward women's candidature and to canvass votes for them. He was sure, if given a chance, women would prove good finance members.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings, expressed a hope that in future such meetings with non-Parsi speakers would be often called to promote inter-communal feelings. He did not agree with Mr. Nariman that Parsi ladies shou'd go to the legislature and Municipal Corporation. A woman's work, he said, was at home and not in the legislature and the Corporation and if she had time, to visit the poor, needy orphans and widows, rather than take interest in politics and civic affairs.

A programme of music was then gone through and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras presided over by Syed Muhammed Badsha Saheb, member, Council of State, was held last evening with a view to reviving the Madras Presidency Muslim League. It was resolved that, with a view to safeguarding the political existence of Mussalmans and their right as a community among the other political bodies in this country, the Madras Presidency Muslim League which for years has ceased to function as a body, and is therefore literarily dead be revived.

One speaker in supporting the resolution urged the Mussalmans of the Madras Presidency not to make the Association a branch of the All India Muslim League where Congress opinion was predominant.—A.P.

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PANDIT NEHRU'S "WRONG LEAD."

MR. KELKAR ON COMMUNALISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Sept. 13.

In connection with the Sarvajanik Ganapati Utsav, a public meeting was held on Sunday last in the compound of the Kopneshwar Temple, under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Pradhan, when Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered an address in which he criticised the Indian National Union founded by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. One of the terms of the constitution of this Union was to the effect that any one who was a member of some communal or sectarian organisation was disqualified for the membership of the ed by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Union. Mr. Kelkar declared it emphatically that it was difficult to find any one who had absolutely no connection with some communal or sectarian organisation and even though some members might be found here and there, they could be said to have entirely banished from their minds their interest in the particular communities to which they belonged. In Mr. Kelkar's opinion Pandit Nehru by founding this organisation had given a wrong lead to the nation. A true leador did not rush headlong or go ahead of the people either in an aeroplane or a motor-car; but he moved among them, respected their orthodox views which could be transformed within the twinkling of an eye, and at the same time endeavoured to widen their vision by instilling liberal principles into their minds. Pandit Nehru whose whole life had been spent by living in a Mahomedan style could not be said to represent true Hindu culture or civilisation. In the opinion of the lecturer, Pandit Malaviya was the ideal Hindu and his lead should be accepted. Mr. Kelkar said that twenty-five years ago, he was of opinion that communal bias was detrimental to best interests of the country, but he had been bitterly disillusioned now. Under these circumstances, it was incumbent upon the Hindus to propagate the idea of "Sanganthan" and to be ready for defencive purposes.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET.

FINAL AVERAGES.

LONDON, Sept 14.

The final first class cricket averages reveal most appropriately that Hobbs and Sutcliffe are still together. Hobbs tops the list of batting with 41 innings, 2,940 runs, top score of 316 not out, and average runs of 77.60 for an innings. Sutcliffe comes next with 47 innings and 2,528 runs, his highest score for an innings being 200. His average runs for an innings are 66.52. Rhodes heads the averages for bowling with 392 overs, 115 wickets and the average of 14.86 runs for one wicket.

Woodfull heads Australian's averages for batting with 1,672 runs. His average runs for the innings are 54.65. Macartney is second with 1,561 runs and an average of 52.82 for an innings.

Grimmett heads the averages for bowling with 105 wickets and an average of 17.68 runs for one wicket. Macartney stands next with 49 wickets and an average of 27.81. Reuter's Special.

NORTH OF ENGLAND V AUSTRALIANS

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The match between North of England and Australians ended in a draw. Australians 281 and 201 for four. North of England 191. Rain interfered with play.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In the first division of the League football to-day Sunderland beat Hudersfield by one goal to nil.

In the Northern Union, Barrow defeated Dewsbury by 17 points to 7.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH LAWN TENNIS FEDERATION'S DECISION

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—The Committee of the French Lawn Tennis Federation has decided not to authorise professional exhibitions of tournaments in any of the clubs affiliated to it. With regard to a match for the benefit of the fund for disfigured soldiers in which Mlle. Lenglen and Feret will participate, the Federation is prepared to allow the match to be played but only with amateurs. Thus Paris will be deprived of seeing Mlle. Lenglen's last match before her departure for America.—Reuter's Special.

The Governor of the Punjab arrived at Ghazi Ghat on the morning of the 13th where the A. G. G. Baluchistan joined him

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member, Bombay Government, will proceed on tour to Bijapur on September 28 returning to Poona on October 1.

A POET HONOURED

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya at the reception given in their honour by the Bengali and Madrasi residents of Bombay at Devorkbai Mansion, Parel, on Tuesday morning.

POET HARINDRANATH AND SHRIMATI KAMALADEVI.

A PAREL WELCOME.

A public welcome by the Madrasee and Bengali residents of the city was accorded to Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, at Parel on Tuesday morning. Mr. K. Natarajan presiding over the function. The hall in which the reception was held was packed.

The distinguished guests arrived at the place a few minutes before nine, when they were treated with light refreshments.

After this the guests were entertained to some play upon the flute accompanied by fiddle. Mr. Natarajan then spoke. He said that though he was already full of work and could not possibly add any more to it, he thought he could not let go that precious opportunity of welcoming Poet Harindranath and his accomplished wife. Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in their midst that morning. He referred in glowing terms to the achievements of the distinguished couple and said that the great traits in their character that impressed him much were their simplicity and humility. He recalled that successful performance at the Excelsior Theatre, in which they figured as the sweeper and the sweepress and how in their realistic action he was very much impressed with the practical demonstration of the truth that divinity was the heritage of simplicity, humanity and frank truthfulness

A GIFTED FAMILY.

Mr. Natarajan, continuing, said that the Chattopadhyaya family was a family reputed for its culture, poetry, national inspiration and such families only very rarely sprung up once in many years when there was any special purpose to serve,—with a message to the people and a mission to the world Mr. Natarajan remarked that the English language was the only language which could be the proper vehicle of thoughts and aspirations of Indians of the future. He did not agree with some of the eminent personages who asserted that the vernaculars were capable of expressing India's thoughts and sing of her aspirations in as vivid a manner as English. He concluded his speech wishing Poet Harindranath and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya all success in the very difficult task they had undertaken,—the task of histrionic reformation.

Some Bengali and Tamil songs of welcome were then sung. The Tamil song was specially composed for the occasion by the "Saraswati Sangitha Sabha." Mr. N. S. Krishna then read the welcome address. The address extended to the distinguished guests the most sincere and cordial welcome of the Madrasees and Bangalees in Bombay. Referring to the labours that they had undertaken and to the poetic works of Harindranath the address stated: "Your present move in depicting in our various stages what realistic acting is and how it is meant not for a farce but to mould and develop the different fine emotions in man has come at the most opportune time when the grossly degenerate stages can by a close scrutiny of your acting pick up the ideal traits of actors and actresses and we hope that there will be many more occasions for the modern stage to study your example. (Hear, hear and applause)..... Your poetic compositions, though too high for us to accurately comprehend their inner philosophic meanings, are yet akin to the vedic revelations when we grasp the spiritual vein that runs through them all. You see divinity everywhere and, in everything animate or inanimate and that single trait has left in you both the most notable and ennobling feature of humility..... You can be one with the so-called inanimate earthen goblet and feel its prangs, or see the Para Brahman through even a monkey's eyes."

THE POET'S AMBITION.

Amidst prolonged applause Poet Harindranath rose to address the audience. He thanked them all for the sincere and cordial welcome that they had accorded him and is wife. He acknowledged that poetic instinct and inspiration were inborn in him as the heritage of the great Chattopadhyaya family He referred to his early education and life in the Western countries, in London and in right European style; how he had neglected the languages of his own native country and how he devoted his study to the culture of English. He also described how he felt the humiliation when he travelled in those countries seeking the knowledge for which his heart was thirsting,—the knowledge of the art and stage-craft of the West, when the people of those countries asked him what he had to give to them as the heritage of India. For, he said, his neglect of the language and life of his mother-country had left him devoid of any foundations. That opened his eyes, he continued, but the real call had not yet come. That call came when Mahatma Gandhi started his great movement of 1920-21 which worked revolutions in his personal outlook, life and thought and he felt in that movement the awakening of Young India—the greater India—to her real mission. As soon as he landed in Bombay, just after the inauguration of that great movement,—with whose political aspect, however, he was not much concerned,—"here's the four guinea hat" and off went it out of his hands; "here is my first, I would not call it sacrifice, as it was sacrifice to take to those methods of attires."

MEDIUM OF EXPRESSION.

Referring to Mr. Natarajan's remarks that the English language was the only one capable of being the vehicle of Indian thought and aspiration, he said that there was no language that was more potent and more vivid in the expression of one's thoughts and aspirations than the language of the heart,—the soul—which bursts forth spontaneously in its sweet and divine melody. (Cheers). At this stage he described how he was impressed with the beauty of Indian languages and he burned to study Hindi which at last he was able to do at the feet of a real Hindi lover at Mangalore. He strongly contested the assertion that the English language was the only language that could be the vehicle of India's expression and thoughts; but added that that language was forced upon them and it was for India to take up the challenge and force it back with the higher language and expression of the East.

WANTED AN INDEPENDENT THEATRE

The Poet concluding said that his present aim was to rebuild the Indian stage and restore it to its prestine glory—and its simplicity. He and his wife had, therefore, entered the arena of histrionic reform with heart and soul and he said that the measure of their success in their endeavour, against the modern influence, would depend upon the support that they would receive from their countrymen. He deplored the degeneration of the Indian stage, and remarked that his labours to demonstrate the true Indian art on the stage was much handicapped by the superficialities of the modern theatres. Their immediate need was a stage of their own to experiment upon; but poor as they were, they were not able to realise that ambition quickly, but they were confident, they would succeed ultimately. He then appealed for help and support for him and his wife to enable them to realise the consummation of their difficult task. His ideal of life, he said, was poetry; to sing of India, her thoughts and aspirations; and he concluded by saying that, "If I survive my fortieth or fiftieth year, I hope to devote myself to poetry."

After he had entertained the audience with some of his inspiring recitations and Hindi and Bengali songs the pleasant function came to a close.

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR" ALMANAC

The annual Almanac and Calendar issued by the "Bombay Samachar" Press in Gujerati is now on sale. The present issue which is for Samvat 1983 (A.D. 1926-27) is the 113th publication, the first having been published in Samvat 1871. It has maintained its reputation and continues to be popular among merchants and traders in spite of there being of late on the market several similar publications.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

A cable advice from Yokohama says:—"The 93rd half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Share-holders was held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on the 10th instant. A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was declared and Yens 3,000,000 were added to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Yens 89,500,000. The balance of the profit Yens 5,962,168.03 was carried forward to the next half-year's account."

BOUNTY NOT NEEDED

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' VIEW

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

The Tariff Board resumed to-day the examination of the representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association who said that they reduced wages in 1923 by about 15 1|2 per cent. They did not reduce wages since then as they feared a prolonged strike on the part of the workmen who were highly organised in Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad labour was as efficient as Bombay labour, in fact efficiency of Ahmedabad labour had slightly improved owing to the reduction in hours of work from 12 to 10 because they had to work in Ahmedabad in a hotter climate. The percentage of absenteeism also was much lower in Ahmedabad than in Bombay owing to increased wages. They had not introduced automatic looms owing to the high cost of installing them and the inability of the local labour to attend to 8 looms. They had tried to work in two shifts in a few mills in 1920|21 but they stopped within six months owing to the difficulty of getting men and the deterioration in the quality of production. They were better off than Bombay by about 2 1|2 per cent in the cost of labour.

The President remarked that it was unfortunate that the local labour union had not chosen to give evidence before them. Otherwise they would have known their point of view.

Further examined the representatives of the Millowners Association complained bitterly about the compulsory maintenance of boiler attendants and the operation of the Nuisance Act which they said was harsher in Ahmedabad than in Bombay. They also complained about the increase in the water rate. They urged the abolition of supertax and the imposition of 12 1|2 per cent import duty on all yarns of count's up to 60 and on all piecegoods manufactured from such yarns irrespective of the countries from which they came.

Asked how they calculated 12 1|2 per cent duty they said that they did not calculate it scientifically but thought that it would give protection against foreign competition and lead them to spin and weave finer counts.

Asked by Mr. Subba Rao if they would like to have a bounty they said no.—A. P.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

The Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Enquiry) examined to-day Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, official liquidator of the Whittle Swadeshi and Asarwa Mills. In his written statement he said that as far as he knew of the mills in Gujarat depression in the cotton industry had only weeded out inefficient and badly and dishonestly managed mills. No good and well-managed mill had found itself in really serious difficulties. The depression had brought matters to a head and had prevented bad agents from continuing to carry on their concerns on unsound and ruinous lines.

In his oral evidence Mr. Shivadasani said that steps were being taken against agents of certain mills and suggested an amendment of the Company Law.

Messrs. Viralal Keshavlal and Lalbhai Bhogilal, directors of Stock Brokers Association, then complained bitterly of increased commissions charged by most of the mill agents since war time and said that if the commissions were charged on profits no protection would be required.—A. P.

THE PUBLIC AND THE POSTMAN.

(Continued from page 6.)

7—and reaches the maximum of Rs. 45—with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 7, in 21 years. If he happens to be promoted to the post of a Reader or Overseer, he can get only an allowance of Rs. 7 1|2 or Rs. 10. And Government expects him to do his work very efficiently and also to make two ends meet within this remuneration! It is an important and wise principle of administrative economy that where pecuniary responsibilities are involved and where judgment has often to be exercised, the pay must necessarily be adequate. Otherwise, the work done gets inefficient or money-frauds are committed. Even in the case of high officials the application of this principle is considered necessary; much more so, therefore, in the case of persons whose education is limited and whose temptations are great. In a particular case that was decided by him, a Madras Judge rightly observed recently that the salary of the postman was quite inadequate to the responsibilities that he discharged. But these considerations and observations fall on the deaf ears of Government whose sole concern seems to be to withhold from the subordinate employees what is their due and to pamper the higher services.

In these circumstances, will not the public extend their sympathy towards the postman? The postman is a servant of the public in the truest sense of the word. The greater the support of the public, the stronger gets his case and the better the chances of its success.

The District Traffic Manager, Jodhpur, wires under date 14th September:—The breaches between Balotra and Gole have been repaired and through running resumed at 15-45 hours to-day.

INDORE LETTER.

PLIGHT OF MILL WORKERS.

HIGHER APPOINTMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 11.

The Ahilya Utsav was celebrated on the 5th instant. There were the usual functions and the meeting in the Town Hall followed by a procession. Sirdar Kire, one of the Cabinet members, delivered the presidential address. This year's celebration was more official and one missed the public enthusiasm which was seen prominently in the previous years.

Tukoji Rao Cloth Market was opened last week. The A. G. G. could not be present at the function as he was at Dhar for the installation on the Gadi of the young Maharaja. Nice stables built by H. H. Shiwaji Rao Maharaja for State horses and carriages have been destroyed to make room for 101 cloth shops. The P.W.D. always welcomes new building works. Sensible people here think there was really no need for such a market

STRIKE OF MILL WORKERS.

Notwithstanding the orders of the Diwan not to work more than 60 hours a week some mills here are actualy working 70 hours. Owing to the strikes the shareholders are suffering a heavy loss and yet they are very apathetic and remain neutral. It is suggested that shareholders should meet and agitate about the harsh conditions imposed upon the poor unorganised operatives. The Managing director of Hukumchand's Mills and the social workers of the Ahmedabad textile unions are still conferring with a view to terminate the strike. Some mills have already begun working. Twenty-five years ago, Indore city had only one mill, and the old Factory Act of 1903 prevailed. Things have much changed and the number of mills increased to eight and yet the old Act prevails! The inspection of our factories is defective and there are several breaches of the Act in the employment of half-timers and women workers. The workers here have no one to represent them in the Legislative Committee to ventilate their grievances. The statistical figures given by the Census Officer where the maximum, minimum, and average daily hours of working are respectively shown to be 10, 8½ and 9½ in the city of Indore, are incorrect. The census office never troubled to study the state of the over-sweated mill workers of Indore city! Gulam Mahomed could as I.G.P. stifle any agitation on behalf of the poor mill-workers. Luckily those days are gone and we hve now a sympathetic I. G. P. who does not interfere with the mill workers. The public of Indore have cordial feelings towards the strikers. Even the merchants and shopkeepers of Ranipura, among whom may be mentioned the names of Messrs. Chaganlal Maheshwari and Karim Khan who cater for them, are showing their fellow feeling for the strikers by reducing the prices of food stuffs by 50 per cent. The strikers deserve congratulation on the great 'esprit de corps' shown by them.

APPOINTMENTS IN STATE SERVICE.

I read your correspondent, Mr. M. B. Chowan's letter in your issue of 3rd instant under the heading of "Indore Affairs." Mr. Chowan is a petty officer in the Revenue Department, and since the compulsory retirement of the well-known Gulam Mahomed from the post of Mundi Officer holds that post also. I do not see any logic or reasoning in his letter. I have not to grind my axe and flatter the present Cabinet members. I express my views as an old Indorian who is by no means satisfied with the present constitution of the Cabinet, some of whose members have been heavily indebted to the ex-Maharaja for the largesses showered upon them before the abdication. As regards appointments in the services, in the face of the good advice given to the Maharaja in the year 1912 when he was installed on the gadi by the A. G. G. "of securing for the State service the best talent especially from within the State" we to our great chagrin find higher posts in the State given to outsiders and superannuated Rai Bahadurs, who are British pensioners. The present State-surgeon, Dr. Sarju Prasad, may we a clever person and may have earned a Rai Bahadurship in the Khalsa. The Indore State has every year to spend large sums by calling from Bombay and Calcutta qualified persons holding high degrees for consultation. Would it not be proper for a first class State like Indore to keep a London F.R.C.S. or a M.D. as its Chief Medical Officer instead of retaining the services of a pensioned Sub-Asst. Surgeon? If the administration has to improve, the earlier these anomalies cease, the better for the State.

THE LATE DIVAN OF NABHA & INDORE

The ex-Divan, Mr. D. M. Narsingrao, died on the 2nd instant at Allahabad where he had gone in connection with certain litigation about Mussoree and Dehradhun tram service in which Nabha State had made heavy investments. The Holkar State observed a holiday by closing schools and offices in memory of the deceased. When Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the ex-Diwan, breathed his last, the State had failed to pay its last tribute to a deserving personage, and I heard several Indorians commenting upon this discourtesy. Sir John Stuart the President of the Nabha Patiala Commission, had passed strictures about Mr. Narsingrao's administration, at Nabha. Indore Government passed through a terrible crisis since Mr. Narsingrao joined the Holkar State as its Diwan, and it culminated in the abdication of the Maharaja. Hilkar subjects always regarded Mr. Narsingrao's appointment as Divan, after the Nabha abdication, as ominous. The late Mr. Narsingrao only served the State for three years and was magnanimously awarded by the ex-Maharaja a monthly pension of Rs. 2,500, equivalent to his full salary.

OUR EAST AFRICA LETTER

INDIANS AND SEGREGATION POLICY

LABOUR PROBLEM IN KENYA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Aug. 23.

Mombasa was full of activities during the last two weeks. The Legislative Council held its sessions and the Local Government Commission, appointed to go through the Local Self-Government question, completed its sittings on the 21st instant. The District Committee, the Local Governing body which is mostly composed of Europeans presented a memorandum to the Commission. It outlines the views of the official and non-official Europeans in Mombasa. The Committee is emphatically opposed to the introduction of full municipal Government at present, but agrees that this should be the end to be aimed at restricting Local Government for a few years until experience has become ripe in such a way that full executive control is not thrown at once on to the Local body and that the Council should not be constituted on an electoral basis immediately. The Indian community also presented a memorandum expressing their opinion but they differed in this that they asked for a full Municipal Government. The Indians have also asked for a common electoral roll. What representation the Indians are given on the Municipal Council will be known later on.

KENYA LABOUR AND INDIA.

Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya on the occasion of opening the Legislative Council at Mombasa, speaking on the Kenya Labour question said, "Economy of labour has been carried a long way in many parts of the Colony; in others it is still far to seek. The existing labour supply which will slowly increase is by no means pulling its full weight.

"Government in Kenya in full accordance with the views of the Governors' Conference (held early this year and which advocated a federation of all the East African Territories and dealt with all problems including white settlement and African Labour problem) will use its influence to ensure that idle Natives work either in their own reserves or for wages on farms (of the settlers) according to their choice..... There is no true avenue to better conditions in any policy (imported labour under contract) of that sort. The sources of indentured labour are scarce. "India will not permit it." Coming from China it would be totally unsuitable and dangerous." In that little sentence "India will not permit it" the Governor shows his diplomacy in this that as the White-Settlers' religion does not allow any more immigrants from India to this Colony it would be useless to try to get Indian labour which may bring a further economic danger to the White Settlement.

THAT SEGREGATION.

The Local Government has turned a deaf ear to the Indian community's numberless requests to reconsider the decision of prohibiting the Indians from bidding for the 21 plots recently proposed for sale on Mombasa Island, the East African Indian National Congress has forwarded a memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Governor of this Colony. The Congress has in the Memorandum asked the Colonial Office to reconsider their decision and to see that justice is done to Indians. The papers from India do not bring any news regarding this question. Hence it would be safe to conclude that no move has been made in this matter in India though everybody knows it well. It will be a great help to Indians in Kenya if the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay and other similar bodies were to take up the question immediately with the Government of India. It is rather a sad thing that even the leaders in India are also silent. Will they wake up? What is the Government of India doing in this matter? Do they propose to keep silence till everything is settled?

MINERAL WEALTH OF UGANDA.

The Geological Survey Department's Report for 1925 just published contains some revelations regarding the presence in Uganda or promising indications of petroleum, other oils and the discovery of tin. As is stated additional work has been, during the year, performed in the collection of data for the compilation of a provisional geological map of Uganda and part of Tanganyika Territory for inclusion in the Geological Map of Africa. The question of mineral oils in this part of Africa has excited a good deal of interest, and arrangements were made through the Board of Trade for representatives of oil Companies to interview Mr. Wayland, the Director of Geological Survey while on leave in England. Till now, however, no oil company had tried seriously to secure oil rights in the Albertine area.

TANGANYIKA LEGISLATURE.

A Legislative Council for the Tanganyika Territory is to be constituted from and after the 1st October 1926. Indians in this Territory have played the same part in the development of the Country as in Kenya and Uganda Protectorate under the German as well as British rule. How the Indians will be represented on the Council remains to be seen. It would be well, if the I. I. C Association, Bombay, were to tackle the question in time.

INDIANS' LOSS OF TWO CRORES RUPEES.

During the last war the Indians in Tanganyika Territory (then known as German East Africa) had to part with their cash and accept the German Notes in exchange. The cash amounted to more than two crores of rupees. In accordance with article 297 of the Treaty of Peace several claims were submitted to the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. Some claimants did receive offers of payments or compromise. The late Hon. Mr. M. A. Desai specially urged His Highness the Aga Khan to interest himself personally in the matter and help the Indians to fight the matter out in the League of Nations. His Highness then most willingly assented to the request and promised to carry it to a successful conclusion. But now it seems the matter has slipped away from His Highness' memory. Thes official year of the Mandate changes in September next. After that everything will be replaced. But nothing has been done uptil now. If this matter is not taken up by the Government of India and if the Congress foreign Department Committee and the Leaders in India and if the Congress foreign Department Committee and the leaders in India allow the matter to pass away it would mean a loss of two crores of rupees to the Indian community. We hope India will not overlook the matter.

WHITE SETTLERS AND THE GOVERNOR.

How in the past the White-settlers in Kenya have tightened up the Local Administration and how they could compel their Governor to carry out their wishes by threats is apparent from their recent meetings held at Nairobi and Mombasa. Major Grogan, one of their leaders, in his speech at Nairobi said, "It has been suggested rather forcibly of late that we have no right to criticise the acts of the Governor of this Colony. I do know—I know it from the predecessor (Sir Robert Coryndon) of our present Governor—that the Colonial Office has instructed the last Governor and the present Governor to stiffen up Government House, whatever that may mean. In other words they have been instructed from Home to move away from the old democratic principles of Government House which have served us so well up to date into a sort of viceregal atmosphere which, in my humble opinion, and I believe in the opinion of the majority of the people present, has no status whatsoever in this Country. Because whatever people in the Colonial Office may wish or think—and there are no people in the world more ignorant of this Country—this Colony is not India and Nairobi is not Simla; and I am perfectly convinced that every Governor who comes to this country and attempts to operate upon the lines ordered for him by the Colonial Office will find an increasing resistance and an increasing difficulty in his tasks.

"FIGHT THE BLACK."

"To fight out the black" is now the watchword of Kenya white-settlers." A settler writing on the South African flag controversy says: "If white civilisation, European supremacy and prestige are to be maintained in Africa, it is most essential that Briton and Boer should bury their old feud and stand shoulder to shoulder in their common fight against the black flood which is threatening to overwhelm them and their posterity in the near future. They cannot afford to quarrel any longer; otherwise South Africa as Whiteman's country is doomed. It is, therefore, imperative that in the emblem chosen by them to symbolise their common future nationality. "The dead past" should be allowed "to bury its dead" by excluding both "Union Jack" and the "Vierkleur" from the flag which both races can look up to with reverence and love as "Our Flag."

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL

DISCUSSION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

Discussion was continued to-day in the Madras Legislative Council on the Hindu Religious Endowments Reenacting Bill. The interesting matter considered was the application of surplus funds of temples and mutts for educational and other useful purposes in local areas.

The opposition contended that such an application was not contemplated by the founders of these institutions, and would be laying impious hands on the sacred altars of the Hindu religion. The Raja of Panagal said that the word charity according to Hindu connotation had a wide significance and included all charitable acts whether religious, moral, social or educational and the utilisation of the surplus funds for educational purposes, for hospitals and dispensaries has been well supported by eminent and pious Hindus. The amendment for the omission of the provision was rejected.—A. P.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

MADRAS, Sept. 14.

A tragic sequel to a broken engagement was witnessed here this morning when an Anglo-Indian aged twenty, Miss Milly Figerado was mortally wounded by one Gonsalves who was paying attentions to the girl for some time. It appears that the parents of the girl objected to her engagement to the accused some two months ago. This morning while the deceased was going to the M. & S. M. Co-operative Stores where she was employed, the accused attacked her on the road with a big knife and after killing her made good his escape keeping at bay his pursuers by brandishing his knife. The accused was, however, arrested this afternoon by the police and remanded.—A.P.

An Allahabad message of the 14th instant says:— The case filed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru against the Municipal Board of Allahabad, as a result of the failure of water supply, has been postponed by a day.—A.P.

The appointment of the following as Additional Judges, Lahore High Court has been sanctioned. Justices Jailal and Paddison from 12th October 1926 to 29th February 1929, Kunwar Dalipsingh from 4th October 1926 to 29th February 1929 and Mr. J. Coldstream and Mr. Agha Haider for a period of one year in the case of the former and six months in the case of the latter from the date on which either takes his seat.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left on Tuesday night for Bombay to meet the South African Deputation which arrives there on the 18th instant.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has gone to Lahore to open the election campaign on behalf of the Independent Congress Party while Lala Lajpat Rai is already there making the necessary arrangements.

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BACK BAY BUNGLE.

PUBLIC KEPT IN THE DARK

In the course of a lengthy statement submitted to the Back By Enquiry Committee, Mr. W. T. Halai says:—

The writer took an active interest in the question of the Back Bay Reclamation when it was opened during the regime (Governorship) of Sir George Clarke, an expert Engineer Governor. It was not sanction by the Governmet of Lord Hardinge. The renewed attempt of the Bombay Government came as a surprise, and it was thought that no sane man understanding his own responsibility would undertake to launch the City and the Presidency into a perilous scheme of this nature. Both the public and the Council were kept in the dark about this project and the writer makes bold to say that no commercial bodies whose advice and experience should have been sought were taken into confidence. By the middle of 1921 as the scheme had just commenced to progress the writer studied it more minutely and thereafter showed its hollowness by writing a series of articles in the "Bombay Chronicle."

SCHEME HATCHED IN SECRET.

As to the genesis of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Mr. Halai says:—The public was kept in total dark about this. The story of the considerable dearth of residential quarters in Bomby is a myth. Ready land or land at cheap cost most suitable to meet any dearth of housing accommodation for middle classes was available in other directions. Quarters were necessary for growing industries and labouring classes and those interested in the industries were considering the proposals of shifting their quarters to the suburbs; and many big industrial concerns were located in the suburban area. The exdus to Bombay had not been so so great as would have justified taking up such a hagardous scheme. Along with all other speculations and gambling that was rampant at the time land speculations also came in.

The scheme had absolutely no prospect of being a productive work. Those responsible for the scheme were under a halucination that the people of Bombay had amassed very large wealth and that they would utilise it all for the purposes of sinking it in the Back Bay, but the little wealth that had poured in had found larger out-lets than its yield.

NOT PRACTICABLE AT ALL.

The Scheme as put forward by Sir George Buchanan in fact was not practicable at all. The reclamation did not offer a reasonable prospect of being a productive work, for the following reasons:—The experience of the building work commenced on the reclaimed Ballard Estate showed that even there the project had been very costly. Even the laying of the foundations absorbed proportionately much more than what would have to be expended upon the construction work. The filling in of the Ballard Estate was partly wet and partly dry filling, still the ground sunk low, and that was no safe data for the building work. The earlier buildings showed sinkage; and the cracks and breaks in the walls had rendered some of the buildings unsafe.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE.

As to question of responsibility Mr. Halai writes:—I think the Development Directorate was solely responsible for the scheme; and so also the Executive Members of the Council in charge of the reserved subject. Sir George Lloyd assured the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber whom he had invited for a discussion of the scheme, that he took the whole responsibility on his own shoulders. He further assured the members of the Committee that he would not only furnish them with proper materials but that his colleague Sir Chimanlal Setalwad the Director of Development would give them complete and satisfactory explanations on all the points put before them. On the day that he attended the Indian Merchants' Chamber Sir Chimanlal wanted to make it a condition precedent before opening his lips, that all that was said on the occasion would be kept strictly confidential. This assurance was given to him by the President on behalf of the Committee precent and since the Bombay Government themselves have now stated that they do not propose to keep anything back, however, confidential, I believe I am not committing a heresy or breach of any confidence if now I say that the interview of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad to the Committee of the Chamber was nothing short of a mockery. I raised the question of Back Bay and his emphatic reply was that His Excellency had given the assurance to the Commictee that he was responsible for the scheme. His colleagues had endorsed it and it was to be treated as a settled fact. The valiant knight was irritative on this point, but he was only prepared to discuss the question as to whether the matter should be treated as a Reserved or Transferred subject by Bombay Government and the burden of his song was that as the subject belonged to his Portfolio the Committee should not agitate for its being made a transferred subject. Minutes of this interview were not circulated after they were sent to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for his confirmation, but the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Mr. Lalji Naranji, at the termination of the interview had to say that the Committee were not at all satisfied with the answers or explanations given by Sir Chimanlal.

UNFITNESS OF DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

The Development Department have proved themselves unfit for continuing the work further. The P. W. Department would make some saving in costs if the whole of the establishment of the Development Directorate is ordered to be discharged the department liquidated and the work transferred to P. W. D. Independent contractors might be still cheaper.

I do not share the view that it is only Sir George Buchanan who is responsible for the failure. In my opinion, the Committee will have to go into the question as to how the consent of the Government of India was procured and for the purpose the evidence of the ex-Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, would be necessary. My information is and the public talk of the town was that the consent of the Government of India was procured at the interview that Sir George Lloyd had with the ex-Viceroy. It would be most desirable if the Committee ascertain the latter's views on the subject. From the facts that have come out it is evident that all the executive members of the Executive Council of Bombay were not unanimous. The scheme was taken to be the pet child of the ex-Governor. In fact on more than one occasions he said that he was responsible for the same; but that would not exonerate his other colleagues. In fact, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad cannot be exonerated since the subject formed his portfolio.

SIR L. HEPPER.

The failure must also be taken to be attributable to the non-appointment of proper expert officers for working up this scheme. Sir Lawless Hepper is a very amiable gentleman who had at one time condemned this scheme, but he was not surely fitted for the post of the Development Director As a Director he did not take the public into his confidence as he should have done. The speech of Sir George Curtis in London before the Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society painted a very rosy picture of the scheme, but it merely confirmed one's suspicions that the scheme would be non-productive.

ASSAM LETTER.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS SESSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Sept. 7.

The work of the Reception Committee of the 41st Indian National Congress is progressing satisfactorily. About Rs. 22,000 have been collected so far, and Sjt. T. R. Phorkan, Chairman, and Sj. N. C. Bandalai, General Secretary, will shortly undertake an extensive tour throughout the province for collection of funds.

At a well attended meeting of the Reception Committee held at Gauhati on the 5th instant the following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

1. Resolved that Sjt. S. Srinivas Iyengar be elected President of the Congress sessions at Gauhati on the recommendation of the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees.

The following is the result of the counting of the votes :—

1. Sj. S. Srinivas Iyengar 10.
2. Sjt. N. C. Kelkar 3.
3. Maulana Mazharul Huq 2.
4. Pandit Motilal Nehru 1.
5. Sj. Arbindo Ghose 1.
6. Babu Bhagawan Das 1.

2. The following gentlemen be elected Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee:
Sj. Chandra Dhar Baraoah—Jorhat.
Sj. Prasanna Kumar Barua,—Dibrugarh.
Sj. Chandra Kumar Agarwalla—Dibrugarh
18 members from different districts were elected members of the General Council of the Reception, and the draft rules were adopted and published.

In a special meeting of the General Council of the Reception Committee, 13 Sub Committees of various branches were formed with secretaries and members.

The Working Committee with 13 office-bearers as ex-officio and the following gentlemen as members was formed :—

Sj. Kamakhya Ram Baruah, Sj. Bishnu Ram Medhi, Babu Mohendra Mohan Lahiri, Maulvi Wajed Ali, Sj. Jogendra Nath Nath, Sj. Dhoniram Talukdar, Sj. Kumud Ram Bora, Sj. Kanak Chandra Sarmah, Sj Mohoswar Barua, Sj. Mahadev Sarmah, Sj. Tara Prasad Chaliha, Sj. Lakheswar Baruah.

A movement has been set on foot by some gentlemen here to form a Responsive Co-operative Party in Assam. A circular letter over the signature of several gentlemen has been issued inviting opinion from the public. So far as it appears to me, the chances of the formation of such a Party are very remote, and several signatories to the manifesto who are M.L.C.'s have not got any good record of work. One of the nominees of this party Dr. J. C. Das is, I learn, going to contest from Gauhati Constituency, against Congress candidate, Sj. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, B.L., and but his chances are meagre.

The Council election campaign has already began. In Assam Valley excepting Goalpara Mahomedan Constituency, Congress candidates are contesting all the seats, and excepting in one or two cases, they have got every chance of being returned. It is hoped that in the coming Assam Council the Congress members will form the majority A keen triangular contest is expected in Kamrup, Durang cum Nowgong Mahomedan Constituency among the Hon. Maulvi Syed M. Saadulla, Education Minister (Sitting Member), Khan Saheb Nuruddin Ahmed of Nowgong, and Maulvi Tayyabullah (Congress nominee).

The eleventh session of the Assam Students Conference will be held at Dibrugarh on 19th and 20th October under the presidency of Rev. J. J. M. Nicholas Roy, M.L.C., of Shillong. The Assam Mahomedan Students' Association will also hold its 6th annual sitting at Dibrugarh on 17th and 18th proximo, and the president will be selected soon.

The annual Conference of Assam Literary Sabha will also be held at Dhubri during the Puja holiday.

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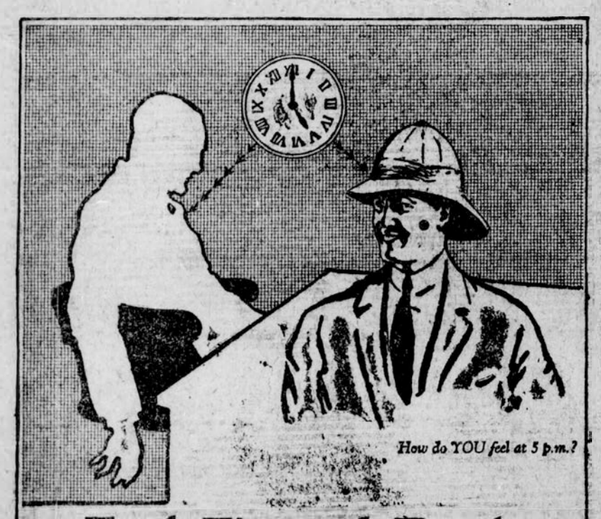

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